

The secretary of the Association will furnish on request a set of eligibility rules that are recommended to colleges wishing to adopt such rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK CITY
DECEMBER 30, 1926

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 30, 1926.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
1927.

PRESIDENT.

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York,
N. Y.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

COUNCIL.

(In addition to the president and secretary the following vice-presidents,
ex officio.)

First District, Professor J. C. Adams, Yale University.
Second District, Professor E. L. Mercer, Swarthmore College.
Third District, Dean S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia.
Fourth District, Professor T. F. Moran, Purdue University.
Fifth District, Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College.
Sixth District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
Seventh District, Professor S. L. Knight, University of Wyoming.
Eighth District, Dean H. V. Carpenter, State College of Washington.

*Members at large.**

Professor T. E. French, Ohio State University.
Major J. L. Griffith, Western Intercollegiate Conference.
Professor C. C. May, University of Washington.
Dr. G. L. Meylan, Columbia University.
Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.*

The president and secretary, *ex officio*.

Major J. L. Griffith.	Dr. J. E. Raycroft.	Dr. S. V. Sanford
Professor J. C. Adams.		Professor E. L. Mercer.

* Elected by the Council.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Spright Dowell, LL. D., President.
 Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Boothe C. Davis, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., James A. Beebe, D. D., President.
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., George D. Olds, LL. D., President.
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Clifton D. Gray, LL. D., President.
 Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D., President.
 Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. James H. Dolan, President.
 Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh, D. D., President.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL. D., President.
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton, Ph. D., President.
 Brown University, Providence, R. I., William Herbert Perry Faunce, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., Robert J. Aley, LL. D., President.
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., Donald J. Cowling, D. D., President.
 Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D., President.
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., Sc. D., President.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Right Rev. T. J. Shahan, D. D., President.
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La., George S. Sexton, D. D., President.
 Centre College, Danville, Ky., R. Ames Montgomery, President.
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Harry M. Gage, LL. D., President.
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., George B. Cutten, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., President.
 College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Sidney E. Mezes, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., Thomas E. Cullen, Ph. D., President.
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Charles F. Wishart, D. D., President.
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., Charles L. Beach, B. S., President.
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Harlan Updegraff, Ph. D., President.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Livingston Farrand, M. D., LL. D., President.
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., Rev. William J. Grace, President.
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins, LL. D., President.
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Bunyan Spencer, D. D., President.
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., James H. Morgan, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., President.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Daniel W. Morehouse, Ph. D., President.
 Duke University, Durham, N. C., William P. Few, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Elon College, North Carolina, William A. Harper, Litt. D., LL. D., President.
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Rev. William J. Duane, President.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Rev. Henry H. Apple, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., McLeod M. Pearce, President.
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Rev. Charles W. Lyons, President.
 Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Marion L. Brittain, LL. D., President.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John H. T. Main, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., Frederick C. Ferry, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Abbott Lawrence Lowell, LL. D., Ph. D., President.
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., W. W. Comfort, Ph. D., Litt. D., President.
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., Murray Bartlett, D. D., President.
 Howard University, Washington, D. C., J. Stanley Durkee, Ph. D., President.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., William L. Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., L. L. Doggett, Ph. D., President.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D., President.
 John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla., Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., President.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., President.
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., F. D. Farrell, President.
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Albert Britt, LL. D., President.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., John H. MacCracken, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., Henry M. Wriston, Ph. D., President.
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., Charles R. Richards, E. M., LL. D., President.
 Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray L. Wilbur, LL. D., President.
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., Thomas D. Boyd, LL. D., President.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Edward M. Lewis, M. A., President.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Samuel W. Stratton, D. Sc., President.
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Raymond M. Hughes, M. Sc., President.
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., K. L. Butterfield, LL. D., President.
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Paul Dwight Moody, D. D., President.
 Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., D. M. Key, President.
 Mississippi A. and M. College, Agricultural College, Miss., John C. Fant, President.
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., Monsignor B. J. Bradley, President.
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, W. H. McMaster, M. A., President.
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Elmer Ellsworth Brown, LL. D., Chancellor.
 Niagara University, Niagara, N. Y., Reverend W. E. Katzenberger, President.

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C., Edward C. Brooks, A. B., President.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Walter D. Scott, Ph. D., President.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Rev. Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, George W. Rightmire, President.
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, Elmer B. Bryan, L. H. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, John W. Hoffman, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., William J. Kerr, President.
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Charles E. Hyatt, LL. D., President.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Ralph D. Hetzel, LL. D., Litt. D., President.
 Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., James A. Blaisdell, D. D., President.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., John G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott, Ph. D., President.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., Palmer C. Ricketts, LL. D., President.
 Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Howard Edwards, LL. D., President.
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., John M. Thomas, LL. D., President.
 St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure, N. Y., Thomas F. Plassman, President.
 St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Bernard I. Bell, B. A., S. T. B., President.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, C. C. Selecman, D. D., President.
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland, Ph. D., President.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Walter A. Jessup, Ph. D., President.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., A. C. Humphreys, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., Charles T. Aikens, D. D., President.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., Frank Aydelotte, B. Litt. (Oxon.), President.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Charles W. Flint, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Charles E. Beury, LL. B., President.
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Thomas O. Walton, President.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby, LL. D., President.
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., John A. Cousens, A. B., President.
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., A. B. Dinwiddie, LL. D., President.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Rev. C. A. Richmond, D. D., President.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Brigadier General Merch B. Stewart, U. S. A., Superintendent.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral L. M. Nulton, U. S. N., Superintendent.
 University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, George F. Zook, Ph. D., President.

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Max Mason, Ph. D., President.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Frederick C. Hicks, Ph. D., President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph. D., President.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hullihen, Ph. D., D. C. L., President.
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. John P. McNichols, S. J., A. M., President.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., Albert A. Murphree, LL. D., President.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Charles M. Snelling, Sc. D., President.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., David Kinley, Ph. D., President.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Ernest H. Lindley, Ph. D., Chancellor.
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Harold S. Boardman, C. E., President.
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D., D. Agr., President.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Clarence C. Little, S. D., President.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Lotus D. Coffman, Ph. D., President.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Stratton D. Brooks, LL. D., President.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Samuel Avery, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Ralph D. Hetzel, LL. D., President.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Harry Woodburn Chase, Ph. D., President.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. Matthew J. Walsh, Ph. D., President.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., James S. Buchanan, LL. D., President.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Josiah H. Penniman, Ph. D., LL. D., Provost.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, LL. D., Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D., President.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Benjamin F. Finney, President.
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., Leonard T. Baker, M. A., President.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., H. A. Morgan, LL. D., President.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, W. M. W. Splawn, LL. D., President.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Guy W. Bailey, LL. D., President.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D., President.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., David Thomson, Acting President.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Glenn Frank, President.
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., W. H. T. Dan, President.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., William H. Cocke, President.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Herbert S. Hadley, LL. D., Chancellor.

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Simon Strouse Baker, M. S., President.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph. D., President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., James L. McConaughy, Ph. D., President.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D. D., President.
 West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon, Texas, J. A. Hill, President.
 West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va., Homer E. Wark, Ph. D., President.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, LL. D., President.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.
 Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Rees E. Tulloss, President.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Captain Ralph Earle, U. S. N., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt. D., President.

ALLIED MEMBERS.

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Washburn College.	State Teachers College of Hays.
Fairmont College.	St. Benedict's College.
College of Emporia.	Sterling College.
Bethany College.	Ottawa University.
Southwestern College.	Friends' University.
St. Mary's College.	McPherson College.
Baker University.	Kansas Wesleyan University.
State Teachers College of Emporia.	Bethel College.
State Teachers College of Pittsburg.	St. John's College.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado.	University of Utah.
Colorado State School of Mines.	Utah Agricultural College.
Colorado College.	Colorado Agricultural College.
University of Denver.	Montana State College.
Brigham Young University.	University of Wyoming.

The Northwest Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College.	Whitman College.
Washington State College.	Willamette University.
University of Montana.	Pacific University.
University of Oregon.	University of Washington.
University of Idaho.	

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Union University.	A. and T. College.
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute.	Johnson C. Smith University.
Virginia Theological Seminary and College.	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School.
Shaw University.	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology.	University of California, Southern Branch.
Occidental College.	
Pomona College.	University of Redlands.
La Verne College.	Whittier College.
San Diego State Teachers College.	

Western Interstate Collegiate Association, comprising:

Columbia College.	La Crosse State Normal School.
De Paul University.	St. Viator College.
Luther College.	Valparaiso University.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Group 1:

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

Group 2:

United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

PROCEEDINGS

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Hotel Astor, New York City, on Thursday, December 30, 1926, at 10 a.m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The record of attendance is as follows:

I. Members:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Mr. David B. Morey.
 Amherst College: Professor A. W. Marsh, Dr. Paul C. Phillips.
 Bates College: Professor Oliver F. Cutts.
 Boston College: Mr. F. A. Reynolds, Professor J. A. Mattimore.
 Boston University: Mr. Ralph E. Brown, Mr. George V. Brom.
 Bowdoin College: Professor John M. Cates, Mr. Malcolm E. Morrell.
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute: Mr. A. J. Robertson.
 Brown University: Professor Fred W. Marvel, Mr. Norman S. Taber.
 Carleton College: Professor C. J. Hunt.
 Carnegie School of Technology: Mr. Clarence Overend.
 Case School of Applied Science: Professor R. H. Fletcher, Mr. A. R. Winters.
 Catholic University of America: Professor T. J. MacKavanagh.
 Centenary College: Professor H. H. Norton.
 Centre College: Mr. Harold S. Ofstic.
 Colgate University: Dr. C. E. Huntington, Professor George W. Hauser, Mr. W. A. Reid.
 College of the City of New York: Dean Daniel W. Redmond, Professor Walter Williamson, Professor Herbert Holton, Dr. H. J. Parker.
 College of Wooster: Mr. E. M. Hole, Mr. Carl B. Munson, Mr. Arthur Murray.
 Columbia University: Dr. E. S. Elliott, Mr. Levering Tyson, Mr. Carl P. Schott, Mr. John Dambach.
 Cornell University: Mr. Romeyn Berry.
 Dartmouth College: Professor James P. Richardson, Dr. John W. Bowler.
 Denison University: Professor Walter J. Livingston.
 Duke University: Director James De Hart.
 Fordham University: Dean Charles J. Deane, S. J., Rev. Thomas Fay, S. J., Mr. John Coffy, Mr. F. Cavanaugh.
 Georgetown University: Director Louis Little.
 Georgia School of Technology: Dr. J. B. Crenshaw, Prof. A. H. Armstrong, Professor W. A. Alexander, Mr. L. W. Robert.
 Hamilton College: Director Albert I. Prettyman, Mr. Jean M. Gelas.
 Harvard University: Director William J. Bingham, Mr. Fred W. Moore, Mr. Daniel J. Kelley.
 Haverford College: Mr. John R. Hoopes, Dr. H. W. Taylor, Mr. Charles R. Williams, Mr. Arlington Evans.
 Hobart College: President Murray Bartlett, Director Vincent S. Welch.
 Howard University: Professor Edward P. Davis.
 Indiana University: Professor Z. G. Clevenger, Professor H. O. Page.

International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Professor G. B. Affleck, Professor Leslie J. Judd, Professor H. S. DeGroat.
 Iowa State College: Dean S. W. Beyer, Professor T. N. Metcalf.
 Johns Hopkins University: Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie.
 Kansas State Agricultural College: Professor M. F. Ahearn.
 Lafayette College: Dean Donald B. Prentice, Director Harry E. Brown.
 Lehigh University: Professor H. R. Reiter.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College: Professor Curry S. Hicks.
 Miami University: Professor George L. Rider, Mr. C. M. Pittser.
 Michigan State College: Professor Ralph H. Young, Professor Ralph C. Huston, Professor Ralph G. Leonard.
 Middlebury College: Professor A. M. Brown.
 Millsaps College: Professor H. F. Zimoski.
 Mount St. Mary's College: Professor M. J. Thompson.
 Mount Union College: Director John M. Thorpe.
 New York University: Mr. Theodore A. Distler, Professor G. L. Courtney, Mr. Henry C. Hathaway.
 North Carolina State College: Director John F. Miller, Director J. F. Drennan.
 Northwestern University: Professor O. F. Long, Mr. G. F. Thistlethwaite.
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage.
 Ohio State University: Professor L. W. St. John, Dr. J. W. Wilce, Dr. J. H. Nichols, Mr. Sam S. Willaman.
 Ohio University: Director O. C. Bird, Professor Don C. Peden.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Professor G. E. Gauthier.
 Oregon State College: Director W. A. Kearns.
 Pennsylvania Military College: Col. F. K. Hyan.
 Pennsylvania State College: Professor Hugo Bezdek, Dean E. A. Holbrook, Mr. Neil M. Fleming.
 Princeton University: Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft.
 Rutgers University: Director James H. Reilly, Professor M. A. Blake.
 Southern Methodist University: Professor J. S. McIntosh.
 Stanford University: Dr. Thomas A. Storey.
 State College of Washington: Dean H. V. Carpenter.
 Stevens Institute of Technology: Director John A. Davis, Mr. Udell H. Stallings.
 Susquehanna University: Professor Henry J. Mowles.
 Swarthmore College: Professor Samuel C. Palmer, Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, Professor Charles G. Thatcher, Mr. Charles C. Miller.
 Syracuse University: Professor William J. Davison.
 Temple University: Dr. Carlton N. Russell, Mr. A. M. Barron.
 Texas A. & M. College: Professor D. X. Bible.
 Trinity College: Mr. Stanley H. Leeke.
 Tufts College: Professor Clarence P. Houston, Professor W. S. Yeager.
 Union College: Director Harold A. Bruce, Mr. Joe Guyon.
 U. S. Military Academy: Lt. Col. R. G. Alexander, Capt. D. C. Schlenker, Mr. L. V. Novak.
 U. S. Naval Academy: Commdr. J. H. Ingram, Lt. Commdr. O. O. Kessing.
 University of Akron: Mr. Fred Sefton.
 University of Chicago: Dr. Dudley B. Reed.
 University of Cincinnati: Director Boyd B. Chambers.
 University of Delaware: Professor A. S. Eastman, Professor Frank M. Frostburg.
 University of Florida: Capt. Everett M. Yon.
 University of Georgia: Dr. S. V. Sanford, Mr. H. J. Stegeman, Mr. Harry Mehre, Mr. G. C. Woodruff, Mr. S. G. Bachman.
 University of Illinois: Professor Carl L. Lundgren.
 University of Maine: Professor B. C. Kent.

University of Maryland: Mr. H. C. Byrd, Mr. C. L. Mackert.
 University of Michigan: Professor Fielding H. Yost, Professor E. E. Wieman.
 University of Minnesota: Professor F. W. Luehring.
 University of Nebraska: Director H. D. Gish, Professor R. G. Clapp, Mr. Henry F. Schulte.
 University of New Hampshire: Director W. H. Cowell, Professor H. C. Swasey.
 University of North Carolina: Mr. Charles T. Woollen, Professor A. W. Hobbs.
 University of Oklahoma: Professor Ben G. Owen.
 University of Pennsylvania: Provost J. H. Penniman, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie.
 University of Pittsburgh: Mr. K. E. Davis.
 University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauver, Mr. Eric Sitzenstatter, Mr. Harry E. Lawson.
 University of the South: Dr. M. S. Bennett, Vice-Chancellor B. F. Finney.
 University of South Carolina: Professor H. N. Edmunds, Mr. James G. Driver.
 University of Texas: Professor D. A. Penick, Mr. L. T. Belmont.
 University of Vermont: Dr. A. K. Aldinger, Mr. H. A. Mayforth.
 Wesleyan University: Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Professor Edgar Fauver, Mr. D. W. Lash, Mr. Sam H. Hill, Mr. F. C. Dougherty.
 Westminster College: Professor J. W. Coleman.
 Williams College: Professor G. N. Messer, Professor W. H. Doughty, Jr., Professor Charles L. Graham.
 Wittenberg College: Professor E. R. Godfrey.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. R. Carpenter.
 Yale University: Professor Charles J. Tilden, Professor John C. Adams, Mr. R. J. H. Kiphuth.

II. Allied Members:

Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Mr. J. F. Mitchell, Mr. L. J. Quigley.
 Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference: Director H. L. Hart.
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Dean H. V. Carpenter.
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Professor S. H. Knight, Professor James R. Griffiths.
 Southern California Athletic Conference: Dean Ernest J. Jaqua.
 Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Major John L. Griffith.

III. Associate Members:

Lawrenceville School: Mr. Lory Prentiss.
 Phillips Academy, Andover: Dr. P. S. Page.
 Worcester Academy: Mr. Harold W. Presson.

IV. Non-Members:

1. Colleges:

Colby College: Professor C. Harry Edwards.
 Heidelberg College: Mr. Herman E. Sayger.
 Hiram College: Professor George H. Pritchard.
 Indiana State Normal School: Mr. P. B. Williams.
 Marshall College: Mr. Roy M. Hawley.
 Mississippi College: Professor G. M. Bohler.
 North Texas State Teachers College: Professor George M. Crutsinger.

Pennsylvania State Normal School: Mr. A. R. von Lehsten, Professor Ralph Mitterling.
 Providence College: Mr. John E. Farrell.
 St. Lawrence University: Mr. Thomas T. Sullivan.
 St. Thomas College: Dr. Henry L. Williams.
 University of Buffalo: Dr. Charles H. Keene.
 University of Southern California: Director W. O. Hunter.
 Valparaiso University: Mr. C. S. Moll.

2. Individuals:

Mr. L. W. Allen, Hartford, Conn.
 Mr. E. A. Bauer, State Supervisor of Physical Education, Albany, N. Y.
 Dr. John Brown, Jr., National Council, Y. M. C. A., New York City.
 Mr. Elmer E. Carroll, Greensburg (Pa.) High School.
 Mr. Dan Chase, Sportsmanship Brotherhood, New York City.
 Professor Martin I. Foss, Y. M. C. A. College, Chicago, Ill.
 Professor R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Dr. A. S. Lamb, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 Mr. H. A. Lorenz, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Mr. Frank B. McGovern, Supervisor of Physical Education, White Plains, N. Y.
 Mr. H. N. McElroy, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
 Dr. F. W. Maroney, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Mr. Carl L. Schrader, State Supervisor of Physical Education, Boston, Mass.
 Dr. Linn S. Wells, Bradford, Pa.
 Mr. C. W. Whitten, Illinois High School Athletic Association, DeKalb, Ill.
 Mr. Joseph G. Wiedman, New York City.

MORNING SESSION.

On nomination of the Executive Committee, the committee to nominate officers was appointed as follows: Dr. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; Dr. Bennett, University of the South; Professor McIntosh, Southern Methodist University; Professor Long, Northwestern University; Director Elliott, Columbia.

The presidential address was given by General Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., Retired. It will be found on pages 66-71.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. H. P. Silver, Brigadier-General M. B. Stewart, Professor E. H. Wilkins, and Dean S. V. Sanford. These addresses are printed on pages 71-102.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Howard J. Savage, of the Carnegie Foundation, made a report of progress in a study of school, college, and university athletics in the United States and Canada. The address is printed on pages 102-106.

The treasurer made his report, audited by Professor C. W. Savage, showing a balance on hand of \$5570.55, including an item of \$815.20, kept in a separate account, representing the profits to

date of the N. C. A. A. annual field and track meet. The report of the treasurer was accepted and adopted.

The secretary read the report of the meetings of the Council through the year.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was voted to elect to membership the following institutions who have regularly applied and paid dues: Lawrence College, Georgetown University, State College of Washington, University of Washington, Geneva College, Bradley Polytechnic Institute; and to elect the following who have applied, provided dues are paid within two weeks: Centenary College, Rhode Island State College, College of St. Thomas, and Mount St. Mary's College.

Voted to approve the recommendation of the Council that the Association subscribe a second sum of \$500 toward the expenses of the altar in the Sports Bay of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

Voted on recommendation of the Council that the convention next year be held in Los Angeles, provided the Executive Committee is convinced through correspondence with the member colleges that enough will send delegates to make the meeting successful.

Reports of the first, second, fifth, sixth, and eighth districts were presented to the delegates in printed form. Reports of the other districts were presented in manuscript. Reports of all districts will be found in printed form on pages 16-38.

The rules committees made their several reports, which are printed on pages 38-53.

The recommendation of the committee on ice hockey, that the rules formulated by them and tentatively printed be now published by the Association in the same form as the rules for other sports, was adopted.

Several special committee reports were presented. Mr. E. K. Hall reported for the committee on the Walter Camp Memorial that satisfactory progress was being made, the response from the colleges being excellent. About two hundred and fifty Walter Camp Days were celebrated last fall, in all but two of the states, in connection with important football games. Ceremonies were very impressive, and struck a note of sentiment and sportsmanship which will undoubtedly be good for the game of football. The committee of this Association has agreed to share equally with Yale University in the expenses of the proposed memorial. Our share of the cost, about \$150,000, is in sight, provided the colleges will pay promptly the full amounts subscribed. The payment of sums smaller than promised by the colleges imposes an unfair burden upon those who have met the full subscription. Twenty high school state athletic associations are working with the high schools to assume a part of the burden. Between \$60,000 and \$75,000 is already in hand, and checks are coming in every

day. Mr. Hall urged the colleges to complete the campaign, if possible, within the next thirty days.

A report by Mr. A. A. Stagg on the N. C. A. A. track and field meet was read. It will be found on pages 53-57.

Professor Richardson made a report for the Special Committee of Five, which is printed on pages 57-61.

Major Griffith reported on the activities of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. Dr. Raycroft read a statement of the reasons why the Federation withdrew from the American Olympic Association, and President Pierce read a statement regarding the recent Quadrennial Meeting of the American Olympic Association, and his reasons for resigning as a member of the Executive Committee. This statement is printed in full on pages 61-65. Voted to approve the president's statement, including his recommendation that the N. C. A. A. withdraw from the American Olympic Association; that a statement be prepared giving the reasons for this action; and that this statement be sent to the officers of the A. A. U., with a reiteration of the attitude of the N. C. A. A. in denying the authority of any outside body to determine the eligibility of athletes representing colleges in intercollegiate contests here or abroad.

EVENING SESSION.

The delegates met together at dinner at 6:30.

It was voted that the president appoint a committee of three on college baseball, and that the committee be asked to recommend methods to encourage the game, and also as to whether it is desirable for us to publish a set of college baseball rules.

It was voted to subscribe \$500 toward the expenses of the N. A. A. F.

Voted to send to Colonel R. M. Thompson a resolution commending his useful services in the cause of sportsmanship, and regretting his withdrawal from the presidency of the American Olympic Association.

The officers for 1927 were elected upon recommendation of the Nominating Committee. Their names will be found on the first page of these Proceedings.

The following rules committees for 1927 were also elected:

Association Football Rules.

A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; Lieut. P. V. H. Weems, U. S. Naval Academy; Capt. F. A. Irving, U. S. Military Academy; J. B. Thayer, University of Pennsylvania; A. B. Nies, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: G. B. Affleck, International Y. M. C. A. College; E. L. Keyes, President Intercollegiate Soccer Associa-

tion, Baltimore, Maryland; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; M. J. Donahue, Louisiana State University; E. D. Mitchell, University of Michigan; H. J. Huff, Kansas University; Ray Morrison, Southern Methodist University; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania.

Basket Ball Rules.

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy; H. H. Salmon, Jr., Princeton University; William Chandler, Iowa State College.

Life Member: James Naismith.

Advisory Committee: W. M. Barber, Yale University; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; T. H. Cullen, Dartmouth College; Reynolds Benson, Columbia University; W. H. Hutsell, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; John H. Wilson, U. S. Naval Academy; L. T. Bellmont, University of Texas; E. L. Roberts, Brigham Young University; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College.

Football Rules.

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; T. A. D. Jones, Yale University; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; F. W. Moore, Harvard University; W. W. Roper, Princeton University; M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State A. and M. College; W. S. Langford, Trinity College; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; H. J. Stegeman, University of Georgia; D. X. Bible, Texas A. and M. College; Harry W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; George Varnell, Spokane, Washington.

Swimming Rules.

F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Frank Sullivan, Princeton University; C. E. Daubert, Iowa State College; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University.

Advisory Committee: G. C. Hazelton, Dartmouth College; J. H. Reilly, Rutgers College; E. J. Manly, University of Illinois; Forrest Fletcher, Washington and Lee University; Henry Orland, Jr., U. S. Naval Academy; Roy B. Henderson, Texas University; E. Hallings, University of Utah.

Track Rules.

John L. Griffith, Western Conference; H. F. Schulte, University of Nebraska; W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology; an interscholastic representative (to be appointed).

Advisory Committee: George Orton, University of Pennsylvania; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Lieut. Eugene Vidal, U. S. Military Academy; Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas; Walter Christie, University of California; C. S. Edmonson, University of Washington.

Wrestling Rules.

H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University; John Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; R. G. Clapp, Nebraska University; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University; Lieut. Commdr. W. R. Richardson, U. S. Naval Academy.

Advisory Committee: W. E. Lewis, Harvard University; C. F. Foster, Princeton University; Robin Reed, Oregon Agricultural College; M. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. and M. College; O. K. Barnes, University of Utah.

Volley Ball Rules.

G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois.

Boxing Rules.

R. T. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; A. W. Rowe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lieut. Commdr. W. R. Richardson, U. S. Naval Academy; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College; Lieut. E. J. McGaw, U. S. Military Academy.

Lacrosse Rules.

Roy Taylor, Cornell University; Commdr. L. N. McNair, U. S. Naval Academy; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University.

Advisory Committee: Ralph G. Leonard, Pennsylvania State College; C. S. Botsford, Reed College; Capt. E. N. Harmon, U. S. Military Academy; W. Casper Wylie, University of Maryland.

Ice Hockey Rules.

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; Edward L. Bigelow, Harvard University; Rufus Trimble, Columbia University; Clare Peacock, Princeton University; F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota.

Advisory Committee: F. A. Haist, Cornell University; Clarence Wanamaker, Dartmouth College; E. E. Wieman, University of Michigan.

FRANK W. NICOLSON,
Secretary N. C. A. A.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR JOHN C. ADAMS, YALE UNIVERSITY.

If college presidents tell the truth, the state of athletics in New England is one of enviable salubrity. In response to a letter of inquiry from the writer, nearly a score of presidential doctors or their official spokesmen testify to the good health of the patient. "I have a very definite impression that the general atmosphere surrounding our athletics is demonstrably and steadily improving." "In New England athletics, in general, we find a better spirit of sportsmanship this year than ever before. . . . Never within my memory have . . . New England institutions played their games in so friendly and honorable a spirit as during the last year." "There seems to be a better understanding between colleges than there was a few years ago, when each new suggestion was approached with suspicious apprehension." "Our relations are cordial and satisfactory"—and so on.

Among various specific sources of gratification the growing outlawry of football scouting is mentioned in more than half of the letters received, though an occasional voice is raised in assertion of its harmlessness. "I regard the adoption by some institutions of an agreement not to scout their opponents as an excellent tendency in intercollegiate athletics." "The Little Three have just agreed not to do any scouting of their football games for the year 1927-28; this to be a trial year of the plan." "There is absolutely no place in intercollegiate athletics for official scouting. Men in charge of our intercollegiate teams should be big enough to take a stand against tactics used in securing information about opponents." "It is a rather useless waste of time and money." Rather ruefully one writer remarks that "it is probable that we are at a disadvantage here because we do not scout our opponents and our opponents do scout us."

Much satisfaction results (and is expressed) from the gradually extending system of appointing all-the-year coaches, preferably with faculty standing, and professors of physical education in general charge of the whole athletic machinery. The following expresses the views of many: "I think the most gratifying tendency in intercollegiate athletics in New England just now is that to place them more and more under faculty supervision, and to have all coaches full time instructors either through the physical education department or some other department."

The recent formation of the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic

Association is regarded as an important step in advance. "From our point of view, the most important development is in the organization of the M. I. A. A., which has been formed in the interest of coöperation and good sportsmanship in our intercollegiate competition. The directors and graduate managers of the Maine colleges meet at stated intervals to arrange schedules, and to select officials on a give and take basis, which is resulting in a particularly healthy and satisfactory condition. If we can continue to maintain intercollegiate sports on the present plane, there will be little cause for complaint of the evils of athletics."

The success of the New England College Conference on Athletics and of the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association augurs well for a proposal that is meeting with much favor—to reorganize the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics with the idea of making its conclusions more authoritative. "In my opinion, the step of greatest potential import lies in the establishment by the New England Conference of an organization committee to create, if possible, an association for the governance of the several subscribing New England colleges. While all of these are members of various sectional and national organizations for the control of specific sports, there is a complete lack of solidarity in the various mutual intercollegiate interrelationships. Harvard and Yale have, of course, a very definite and close mutual affiliation; Wesleyan, Amherst, and Williams, the so-called 'little three,' are closely united; while the state institutions are gathered together in an organization known as the New England Conference, a title suggesting strongly that of the older deliberative body. To bring these various inside associations and the non-associated single colleges into a parity of understanding, good will, and coöperation, an active committee has been formed to establish a conference on athletics for the section, with mandatory powers of control should the several possible subscribers approve and adopt. This should be a long step forward, it being, of course, understood that rules as drawn should not run counter to those in agreements already in force between certain of the potential subscribers."

The effort to provide athletic opportunities for men not of varsity caliber still goes on with ever increasing success. "The greatest improvement I have noted is the growing custom of having the scrub or second teams of one college play with those of another college." "I regard the progressive development of intramural athletics for all undergraduates as the most urgent problem." "About eighty per cent of our men take part in organized sports." Some of the colleges are indulging in intercollegiate contests of class teams and class crews. A majority of the colleges require two or more years of athletics or gymnasium work.

On some subjects quite diverse opinions are entertained, as, for example, on scholarship as related to and affected by athletics. "Scholarship and athletics are really mutually exclusive. You can't get a consuming scholarly attitude and a consuming athletic interest at one and the same time. Of course you can get fairly good grades for classroom work at the same time that a man is participating in the games. Is it scholarship?" "I feel sure that if the participants in athletics would devote anything like the energy to their studies that they do to athletics there would be no trouble on this score whatever." "In our own experience the athletes are found in the upper half of the scholastic student body. With the hard mental work of the academic program, a complementary exercise in athletics is a most stabilizing and helpful influence. Far from lowering scholarship, it tends definitely to improve it." The general trend of opinion inclines more to the last than to the previous quotations.

The notably unequal distribution of this world's goods among the various colleges is a thing to make the judicious grieve. While "athletics for all" at some fortunate institutions are paid for by income from the "gate"—so successfully in fact that there are some who cry out against the commercializing of athletics, without inquiring whether or not the money is advantageously spent—it is startling, and not a little pathetic, to hear that "the greatest problem that we have . . . is that of arousing public interest, through proper methods, in intercollegiate athletics. Unlike other parts of the country, the general public has not been interested very much in intercollegiate athletics." "The problem most difficult for us is now the financial side . . . At no time can we get any gate receipts large enough to justify the guarantees we have to make to any colleges which we want to play." The scale threatens to stretch from athletics for all to athletics for none.

It would be perhaps more tactful to omit the question of summer baseball for pay; the opposing views are expressed with great vigor in the letters, as they were in the full and frank discussion of the subject at the last meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics. "We allow our students to play summer baseball, and thus far have not been convinced that we are in error." "Summer baseball has no ill effects, and will soon be everywhere allowed." Quite opposed to these views is the policy of thorough opposition expressed in the following letter: "The most perplexing problem is that with which we have been coping, not very successfully, for a number of years, namely, 'true amateurism.' Some of our colleges in New England are interpreting the amateur rule as applied to summer baseball with a genial liberality; others are seemingly countenancing, though not formally permitting, other infractions of the spirit of true amateurism. Certain violations of the rule can only be

controlled by education, and this means many years of patient and persistent effort before any tangible result can be hoped for. That defect of the American quality which places winning before playing has debauched a percentage of our young men and lowered ethical standards. Until the college athlete is instinctively an amateur in letter and in spirit, until the high school boy is allowed to select his college without offers of material gain to influence him, until our governing bodies scorn to invoke a technicality to secure an unworthy advantage, and equally obey the rules of their own making in letter and spirit, so long the amateur problem will remain our most vexed and grievous difficulty. . . . I am opposed to summer baseball as that term is usually understood, from every possible standpoint. The ground for opposing dishonesty hardly needs to be explained or supported."

A cloud, already appreciably bigger than a man's hand, looms above the horizon in the extraneous activities attendant on "big" games. The following warning of the president of one of the larger colleges deserves to be read and pondered: "If athletic contests are to become increasingly of less exclusive interest to students and alumni attending the games, and if the parasitical growth of dances, drinking, gambling, etc., is going to prove beyond the control of college authorities or the regulation by undergraduate bodies, then my own attitude toward intercollegiate athletics is going to be very greatly altered. In general, my own personal concern about the youth of the present day is their appearance of indifference, whether this be a pose or actual, and their unwillingness to allow themselves to become emotionally absorbed in or excited about anything. The great intercollegiate games are about the only stimulus left, and I feel that they should be cherished and protected as an almost invaluable attribute of the community life of the colleges, so long as they are able to invite a whole-souled and hearty enthusiasm and general stimulation of emotions which are too latent at the present day. . . . If the same blaséness that is coming to prevail in regard to life in general shall become typical even in small degree of intercollegiate athletics, I think then there is no argument left, for I certainly am not willing to see college work disrupted and the undergraduate mind distracted for the sake of giving a student crowd the opportunity to prove the fallacies of their eagerly grasped theories of individualism and self-expression, whether the dance hall, private assignation, the bootlegger's shop, or the betting crook be the medium by which this boon is sought. . . . I have gradually become more concerned about this thing because a condition, which I used to think one which attached solely to individual games and perhaps restricted areas, now seems to me to be general and demoralizing."

SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR E. L. MERCER, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

The colleges and universities of the Second District, which includes the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and West Virginia, have gone through a year of healthy competition and improved relationships. Specific instances of disagreement between institutions which have resulted in the severance of athletic relations in a few cases would seem to minimize the importance of the above statement. As a matter of fact, these misunderstandings for the most part have been constructive rather than destructive in tendency.

Conference organization in all parts of the district of natural competitive groups of small colleges and universities has been the greatest single cause of advancement. With organization has come the almost universal adoption of the freshman rule and the one-year residence rule for all transfer students, together with many other rules tending toward uniformity, a condition which has been conspicuous by its absence.

The New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Conference was formed in the fall of 1925. The institutions holding membership are Hamilton, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Buffalo, Niagara, Alfred, St. Bonaventure, and Hobart. Much credit is due Professor Prettyman and Dr. Edwin Fauver for the work they have accomplished. The freshman rule, the one-year residence rule, and the limitation of football practice to three weeks prior to the first intercollegiate game have been adopted. The sports conducted under conference supervision have been football, basket ball, baseball, and track athletics.

The Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference with twenty-three members has been in existence for five years. Definite progress has been made in the adoption of uniform eligibility rules and a better spirit of competition has prevailed. This conference now conducts the tennis and basket-ball activities for the majority of its members. The Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Association, which was organized several years ago for the direction of track athletics among the small colleges and universities of the district, has had a most successful career. Within the past year this organization has become affiliated with the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference, and will continue to conduct track activities in the conference.

The Central Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, with Dickinson, Gettysburg, Franklin and Marshall, Muhlenberg, and Ursinus holding membership, was organized within the past year. All of these colleges with one exception have been members of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference since

its beginning. Because the athletic problems of these institutions have been essentially alike and for the adoption of a strict code of eligibility rules this grouping has taken place within the larger conference. The freshman rule, the one-year residence rule for transfers, and a rule limiting pre-season football practice and the use of training tables have been adopted.

In Western Pennsylvania, the Tri-State Intercollegiate Athletic Conference was organized in 1924, Westminster, Geneva, Thiel, Waynesburg, Duquesne, and Bethany holding membership. Westminster alone holds N. C. A. A. membership.

The large institutions in the second district have never been able to form a conference organization.

The following information has been compiled from the answers to questionnaires sent to all institutions in the district holding membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Of the thirty-eight members, thirty have answered:

1. Of the thirty-eight member institutions in the district, twenty-two hold membership in some local conference.
2. Twenty-seven institutions have adopted both the freshman rule and the one-year residence rule for transfer students. Many of the colleges have adopted the freshman rule within the past year.
3. Only six member colleges or universities have played football games on other than their own grounds or grounds of their opponents during the season just closed.
4. Twelve of the thirty institutions which have answered questionnaires still conduct training tables for team squads.
5. Football practice before the opening of college is still a common practice, but in most cases this is limited to a very short period.
6. Only a small percentage of coaches for all sports held full time faculty appointments.

Professional football has continued to be very active and popular in the Second District. Two major leagues, with one or two teams representing each of our large cities, have played full schedules. These teams for the most part have recruited the players from ex-college men. Rules of the leagues which prohibit the use of college players before the graduation of their college class have done much toward bringing the game into popular favor. The unorganized independent teams have continued to offer inducements to good college players before the expiration of their college careers. The ambition of these teams to win from the major league organizations has resulted in efforts to recruit college players who have finished their senior year of football. Colleges and universities have recognized this practice as a menace and have passed rules which tend to discourage this type of profes-

sionalism. The major leagues through their leaders have predicted the passing of rules which will additionally aid the colleges and professional organizations to keep the amateur and professional game in the proper relation.

Unofficial reports have been received which have led one to believe that there have been a few college players who have played professional football on independent teams during the intercollegiate season.

Few instances of football players transferring from one institution to another have been noted. In the changes which have taken place the transfer in many instances has been regular and warranted. Institutions which have failed to adopt practices common to the majority have found it additionally hard to find opponents in all sports.

Though football still holds a high place in the minds of undergraduates and alumni, the emphasis has not increased in the past year. The newspaper notoriety given to the outstanding players on various teams, which includes not only scoring records but a complete list of individual efforts, has influenced the grand stand in no small way. The so-called "razzing" of these players by spectators has markedly increased and in some cases has led to the introduction of rough tactics which have been hard for the officials to control. Coaches, players, officials, and those in control of cheering sections could do much to offset this tendency and place the intercollegiate game of football on a much higher plane of sportsmanship.

THIRD DISTRICT.

DR. S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

Athletics in the Third District have been freer this year from real problems than at any time during the history of the Southern Conference.

More and more the colleges in this district take interest in intramural athletics. Nearly every person in our colleges closely associated with athletics believes strongly in the slogan "Athletics for all," and the only reason for not carrying out this ideal is a lack of funds. Very few institutions make any appropriation whatsoever for physical education; they rely largely upon the faculty chairmen of athletics to secure through gate receipts the necessary money to carry out as large a program of intramural athletics as possible.

Football is still the outstanding intercollegiate game in this district with the students and with the public. The attendance is growing year by year. It has not reached the point it has in

the other districts with larger cities and improved facilities for handling the crowds. However, with the great increase in the number of paved roads and with the ever increasing number of automobiles, it will only be a few years before the crowds in this section compare favorably with those in other sections. For example, the football teams of the University of Georgia and the Georgia School of Technology played in Atlanta to a crowd of more than thirty thousand paid admissions. This is only a concrete instance of the growth of the crowd at a football game in this district.

The athletic associations of our colleges are now building stadia. Of course to do this requires money. The alumni, students, and friends realize that no modern college is without a stadium, and that it is essential that all share in a movement to give the college adequate facilities for playing games. Colleges in this district have been severely criticized for permitting athletic contests to be played in large cities. It is recognized that a college game should be played on the campus. This ideal will come to pass just as soon as adequate facilities for taking care of the crowds that attend the games are provided on the campus. Examination of conditions all over our country proves clearly that this is the age of stadium building in America.

Sportsmanship has been very high this year. To appreciate the progress made in clean athletics and in high ideals both on the playing field and in the stands, one has simply to call to mind conditions only five years ago. It is a general feeling that the coach and the members of the team reflect the ideals and the standards of the college they represent.

Next to football, baseball holds the attention of the public and the students in this district. Only in rare cases is it true that baseball still supports itself. Reports indicate that there was a slight increase in interest last year, as evidenced by gate receipts.

The summer baseball problem is ever with us, but it is by no means so difficult a problem as it was five years ago. There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of players to follow the rules. They are beginning to realize that if the baseball player is allowed to violate the rules, then the football player should be given the same consideration. This problem has been discussed at every meeting of college men interested in college athletics, but so far it is the one sport that has not been handled satisfactorily. It never will be until we have a uniform rule for every college. That should have been our policy long years ago. Perhaps some sweet day we will pass a rule that prohibits a student from playing on any other team during his college career except his own. When that rule is passed, we shall have no further discussion about professional football and basket ball.

To encourage all sports of an intercollegiate nature and thereby

assist in every way possible a larger intramural program, the Southern Conference promotes conference meets. The Conference Basket Ball Tournament is held the first of March in Atlanta. For five years this tournament has been increasing in interest and in attendance. It is almost self-supporting. The Conference Track Meet will be held in May at the Louisiana State University. It is gratifying to report that track competition is being encouraged in every way in this district. The interest is growing from every viewpoint. The relays of the Georgia School of Technology have done more than anything else to promote a vital interest in track.

The Conference Cross Country Meet was held this year at the University of Georgia and will be held next year at the University of North Carolina; the Conference Tennis Tournament will be held at the University of North Carolina; the Conference Swimming Meet at the Georgia School of Technology; and the Conference Boxing Tournament at the University of Virginia. It is thought that these conference meets will be instrumental in bringing about large interest in all these sports. If interest can be aroused by this means, and indications strongly point in that direction, then the reaction will be great enough to arouse or stimulate greater interest in intramural sports, for after all intramural sports are too closely allied to these minor sports to be separated. I may add that golf is growing very rapidly in the conference colleges, and lacrosse is being added as an experiment.

A great deal of complaint was heard this year relative to officials; not that they were unfair, but that they were incompetent or ignorant of the rules. We find many men who wish to act as officials, but who seem to be unwilling to study and to make themselves competent. In this district it was said that we did not have football games between the two teams, but among the officials. They seemed to irritate the spectators and to embarrass the coaches and players more this year than in previous years. The new rules relative to the forward pass proved a stumbling block.

So great was the dissatisfaction that a movement at the meeting of the Southern Conference in December resulted in the organization of the Southern Conference Football Officials Association. The conference was requested to recognize a committee of officials as an authorized agency through which, and by whom, a formal list of eligible and qualified officials shall be evolved and supplied to the secretary of the Southern Conference, and to the various athletic directors and coaches. The conference went on record as ready to aid, financially and otherwise, this movement. It is believed that this organization will bring to pass greater efficiency in officiating in this district.

The conference expressed its disapproval of professionalism in football, and passed the following regulations:

"No football player who takes part in any football game as a member of a professional football team shall be eligible to act as an official in a game in which any member institution of the Southern Conference is one of the contestants.

"No institution which is a member of the Southern Conference shall employ as a member of its coaching staff any football player who plays as a member of a professional football team."

The Southern Conference extended the playing season in this district to the Saturday following the last Saturday in November. In this section it is too hot to play football in September. This modification of rules is an experiment. The rule was not amended to permit colleges to play additional football games, but to allow them to begin one week later and end one week later.

The University of Alabama football team was selected to play against the University of Washington football team at the Tournament of Roses last year. The University of Alabama football team has been selected again to participate in the Tournament of Roses. This time the opposing team will be that of Leland Stanford University. It is indeed a compliment to the University of Alabama that its football team should have been selected for two consecutive years to take part in the Tournament of Roses. We are proud of the Alabama team in this district. No team could have displayed better sportsmanship, generosity, and chivalry than did the Alabama team. This is the first time that any national recognition has been given southern football. It seems to me from press reports that Alabama convinced all that as skillful playing and as fine coaching and as a clean playing were to be found in this district as in the other districts. This, of course, is quite contrary to general belief.

It is hoped that the third district through its large committee has been able to cooperate with the committee from the National Collegiate Athletic Association in bringing to a successful conclusion the campaign in behalf of the Walter Camp Memorial. It is too early to state whether this district raised its quota. If it did not, and the time is extended, I feel certain that the quota can be raised.

In conclusion, I wish to state that in my opinion college athletics are on a sane basis in this district. The alumni cooperate with the college authorities; the students take defeat or victory as sportsmen; and the faculties seem to appreciate the fact that athletics have a place in the college.

All the athletic associations in this district are doing their part

nobly. I must call particular attention to the splendid work accomplished along many lines by the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

At present there is a strong movement to organize another powerful athletic body. This is an encouraging sign.

The coaches in the third district have also organized. They held their annual meeting in Jacksonville at the same time as the Southern Conference.

Of course this district has its reformers just as other sections of the country have theirs. If we did not have them we would be uneasy. We would know that we were living in dreamland. We have come to realize that reformers are like fruit brought into market after a windstorm, with immense possibilities in their future, but lacking the days and months of rain and of sunshine in order to bring them to ripeness and to fullness.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR THOMAS F. MORAN, PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Athletic affairs in the Fourth District have been on the whole in a healthy and wholesome condition during the past year. The interest has been greater than ever before, the attendance at football games has broken all previous records, and the financial returns have been much greater than in any previous year.

Stadium construction, the building of field-houses, and the development of athletic plants have gone on more rapidly than ever before. Outwardly, at least, athletic affairs have enjoyed a year of unparalleled prosperity.

From the standpoint of organization also the situation has been very satisfactory. Most of the important institutions now have athletic directors and coaches who are members of the various faculties, and thus have a sense of responsibility which has not always been obtained in the past.

In spite of all these outward evidences of success, however, there is a feeling which is quite widely prevalent to the effect that certain aspects of the athletic situation should have careful attention. As a result of this feeling the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives has called a special meeting to be held in Chicago on January 28 for the discussion of certain important topics. This meeting will be composed of sixty men,—six from each conference institution. The delegates will be, in addition to the conference representatives, the presidents of the ten institutions, the athletic directors, the football coaches, the presidents of the boards of trustees, and ten representative alumni. It is felt that, with these interests represented, the various problems may be considered from every point of view.

One of the problems which will be discussed is that of "recruiting." It is felt that the cause of intercollegiate athletics will soon be seriously impaired unless some curb can be placed upon the efforts of over-enthusiastic alumni and certain outside supporters. All phases of the recruiting problem are now being investigated and will be discussed at the Chicago meeting.

The making of football schedules, home and home games, the length of schedules, the migration of athletes from one institution to another, and the proper relation of intercollegiate athletics to the primary purposes of the institution will be given consideration. This meeting will probably be the most important one, from the athletic standpoint, held in the Middle West in a score of years.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

DEAN S. W. BEYER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

Intercollegiate athletics in the Fifth District are fully organized. Practically every college and university is a member, or an applicant for membership, in some intra- or inter-state conference. All conferences have their governing bodies with codes of rules covering eligibility of players and procedure in conference enterprises. In general, members of the faculty outside of the departments of physical education or physical training or athletics make up the boards of control. These conferences promote good fellowship and good sportsmanship, and are a positive influence for good in the Middle West.

Stadium building is approaching completion in the larger institutions, and campaigns for field houses are underway. Stadiums were financed and field houses are being financed through the issue of bonds, and many of the colleges and universities of the Fifth District have assumed financial obligations which will require ten to twenty years or more for their liquidation. Coaches' salaries in large part, and bonds in their entirety, are paid from gate receipts. Gate receipts depend on winning teams. Successful teams require good athletes, and good athletes "do not grow on every bush." Every conference frowns on recruiting and proselyting, and some of the conferences have passed resolutions and regulations forbidding coaches and members of the department of physical education to offer any inducements to secondary school athletes. Free scholarships for athletes are under the ban. In spite of these regulations high schools, junior colleges, and the smaller colleges are raided continually by the stronger institutions located both inside and outside of the district.

This is a condition all too prevalent in the Central West and may be present in other sections. Heroic treatment is necessary. The Southern Conference anti-migrant rule would be a strong de-

terrent to proselyting, and might abate the nuisance if the migrant rule was broadly interpreted to include all students migrating from one college or university to another, making them ineligible to compete further in intercollegiate athletics, whether or not they had competed in intercollegiate athletics previous to their migration.

High school recruiting will be more difficult to eradicate. The directors and coaches in the Missouri Valley Conference are of one mind that the practice is wholly bad, and are doing all in their power to do away with the evil. Overzealous alumni will be more difficult to control, especially where institutions outside of the district continue their activities. The condition however is not hopeless. The movement in order to be effective should be nation-wide; it is worthy of the consideration of the N. C. A. A.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

This report is made in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution laid down in Article II, Section 2, of the By-Laws. Few reports were received from schools outside of the Southwest Athletic Conference, so that this report is based largely, as far as these other schools are concerned, upon knowledge received in other ways.

(1) Existing eligibility rules have been well enforced. This being the first year of our summer baseball rule forbidding athletes to play baseball for money, or to play with teams playing more than three times a week, a few cases occurred where students participated without permission, but in each case there were extenuating circumstances, and the students were not ruled ineligible. It became necessary for two of our Southwest Conference institutions to sever athletic relations temporarily because of ill feelings between the two student bodies. The severance was made by the officials of the schools, and not by the athletic authorities. It is hoped that the separation will be of brief duration. The schools concerned are Baylor University at Waco, and A. & M. College, College Station.

(2) It is likely that the three-year rule will be adopted in some of the other conferences besides the Southwest Conference, especially if this is insisted upon by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Southwest Conference has had this rule for years. At its meeting on the 9th of December, the Southwest Conference made a rule declaring athletes ineligible who received pay for officiating at athletic contests. It also began the enforcement of the fifteen entrance unit requirement for participation in athletics for all students entering after September 1,

1926, and action was taken allowing institutions to take out group insurance for their athletes, and to pay medical and hospital bills for those injured in athletic participation.

A committee was appointed to study the whole question of athletic participation in relation to the financial resources of students. The following paragraph constitutes the basis of this study:

"Students participating in athletics and receiving their support not directly from their families or guardians should have their cases passed upon by a faculty committee, separate from the athletic committee, in each institution, and having not more than one athletic committee member; such committee should be empowered, subject to the investigation of the conference, to secure all information concerning the amount, source, and nature of loans or gifts to students who seek to participate in athletics. Where such gifts exceed the minimum tuition and living cost at the institution attended, such students should not be certified to for participation in athletics, and such lists, when prepared, should be sent to the president of the Southwest Conference, endorsed by the president of the institution from which they come. The Southwest Conference should then reserve to itself the right to rule rigidly upon any evidence of indirect or roundabout methods of assistance to students not recorded and certified to through the college committees and exceeding or supplementing the minimum tuition and living expense."

(3) Progress is being made toward uniformity in the conduct of sports in the several athletic organizations. The Southwest Conference undertook to check the scouting evil by restricting scouting to three of the opponents' games in one season, and only one person at a time. Effort was also made to limit the activity of coaches during games by restricting them to instructions before players take the field or by means of substitutes. This makes little change as far as football is concerned, but prevents the giving of signals by baseball coaches from the bench.

(4) There were several district football games: A. & M. College played Sewanee; Arkansas University played Centenary Collegiate Institute at Shreveport, Louisiana, the Mississippi Aggies, and Louisiana State University; Baylor played Centenary and Loyola at New Orleans; Southern Methodist University played Missouri University; and the University of Texas played the Kansas Aggies and Vanderbilt. This inter-district competition is encouraged in the Southwest Conference, and most of our schools also play schools in other local conferences.

In other sports than football, especially in track and tennis, we have had competition at home and abroad with many institutions,

especially in relay games in track, and in national competition in tennis. Two splendid relay games were held in Texas early last spring,—one at Rice Institute, and the other at the University of Texas. Both of these have been established within the last two years, and have attracted a very large and excellent group of athletes from all parts of the Middle West in the college group, and in the junior college and secondary school group of the immediate vicinity. Several of our schools sent successful teams to the Kansas and Drake relays, and a number of our high schools entered teams in the national track events at Chicago.

We have in our colleges in Texas at present the national clay court tennis champions, and the national junior tennis champions in doubles. Several of our schools sent players to the National Intercollegiate Tournament, a practice which is becoming more and more general in this district. The University of Texas annually holds two district tennis contests with Oklahoma University, and has just started competition in tennis with Oklahoma A. & M. at Stillwater.

(5) An effort was made to get the sense of the athletic authorities, including faculty representatives, directors, and coaches, with regard to the general athletic conditions in this district. On the 9th of December, meetings were held in Dallas by the Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, by the Texas Conference, and by the Southwest Conference. A joint meeting of all these groups took place at a supper at the Dallas Athletic Club,—the central theme of which was Walter Camp. In addition to feeling the pulse of the athletic situation in this way, a number of replies were received to a questionnaire sent out previously for the purpose of getting all information possible in regard to athletic conditions in the district.

There is a very general feeling of optimism. Nearly everyone feels that conditions are getting better in almost every way. No one approves of limiting competition to one year. No one approves of reducing the number of football games below eight. There is some objection to the new summer baseball rule, but all agree that it should be given further trial before making any change. In reply to a request for improvements in intercollegiate athletics, one suggestion was that the authority and activity of coaches be diminished. Another suggestion was a closer coöperation between intercollegiate athletics and physical education, especially in the encouragement of intramural sports. It is significant that one of the speakers at the supper referred to had as his theme "Intramural Athletics," an indication that this phase of athletics is meeting with more and more favor in this district.

What is needed here is the proper control of intercollegiate athletics, the same thing that is needed everywhere, a fuller appreciation of the fact that intercollegiate athletics should be educa-

tional in its purposes as well as recreational, and that it must be controlled by the schools themselves with that end in view. The greatest problem connected with the carrying out of this program is the solution of the three-headed monster,—proselyting, professionalizing, and commercializing. These three problems are indissolubly connected. The present writer endeavored to wrestle with this threefold problem in an address at the semi-centennial celebration and presidential inauguration at A. & M. College in October. Reference was made to a letter quoted in the report of Dean Beyer of the Fifth District a year ago. Reference was also made to an unsigned letter received from an advocate of clean sportsmanship who wanted to know why football games were so expensive. Do we tend to professionalize our players by commercializing their play? Do we encourage proselyting by the premium which we place upon successful athletic contests?

All will be interested in some extracts from one of the responses to the questionnaire which takes a less optimistic view of conditions in the Sixth District; these quotations are not consecutive, but seem to me to give the gist of the thought:

"In my opinion, the entire situation in regard to intercollegiate athletics is undergoing a very serious change which is being brought about through the activity of football. I think that football has been allowed to become entirely too engrossing a subject commercially,—that is to say, it has demonstrated itself to be the only profitable sport in the sense of making money for college departments of athletics, and it has gone further than this and has become a very lucrative form of amusement.

"The fact that football engages such wide popular attention is distracting and detrimental to college work, and this same popularity which it enjoys tends to make the college requirements upon the athlete less and less effective.

"I seriously doubt if we are ever going to be able to get absolute uniformity in a real and concerted effort on the part of the colleges of our conference against proselyting in all its forms and against all of the undesirable aspects of football.

"It is clearly and grossly unjust that the interpretation of what is essential to professionalism be materially different in one institution from another, and personally I can see no other alternative, eventually, for the conference except to permit all colleges to practically subsidize football games,—namely, to have equal opportunity of accepting from enthusiastic alumni or friends such gifts as make possible the athlete's presence in college without expense to himself. I am not sure that this is fundamentally wrong, but I feel sure of one thing,—that the minute we stand on our feet and say we will permit this, football in college as an institution will disappear in four or five years.

"I am very much of the opinion that the situation has gotten out of hand and is not under the control of the conference at the present moment, much as we would like to believe it is.

"I believe that if we are serious in our desire to maintain football as an American college institution, we must prepare to take a vigorous step to do away with the financial profits of this system.

"Under the present circumstances, a winning team has a high commercial value to the college, and I rather fear that its commercial value is beginning to be considered as of higher importance than its superiority over other teams.

"In my opinion, if the game is becoming professional, it is becoming professional with the consent of the college authorities, and its change of character is not of the students' making, but is of the making of the college authorities under pressure and encouragement of outside and not purely college influences."

We are doing everything we can to discourage professionalizing in every sport. At our recent meeting, the Southwest Conference took this action: "We learn with great regret that a game of professional football has been scheduled for the Dallas Fair Park Stadium Sunday, December 19." In this connection, we published the action of the conference a year ago to the effect that no person connected with professional football as player, coach, or promoter, would be allowed to officiate or coach in the Southwest Conference. It is announced that another professional game will be played in Waco either Christmas or New Year's day. Both of these games will be between the teams led by Grange and Wilson.

In spite of these clouds upon the horizon, we have hopes that the colleges and universities throughout the land will stand together in defense of amateur sports, and that we may have the wisdom to so direct them that this "three-headed monster" will not be able to cause their downfall. We believe that if we have the conviction, the courage, and the vision of Walter Camp, we can win this crucial contest.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR S. L. KNIGHT, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.

The general policy of intercollegiate athletic relationships was defined by the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, December 4, 1926, as follows.

At the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, December 4, 1926, the following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, that the following statement be sent to presidents of conference schools.

WHEREAS, the playing of intercollegiate athletic games has become of such importance in the educational scheme that college athletics is now inseparably connected with educational curricula and has become the main point of contact between student bodies in their intercollegiate relations; and

WHEREAS, it is vital to the welfare of our college youth that all matters pertaining to athletics be kept on a basis of open relations, true sportsmanship, and high ideals; and

WHEREAS, financing for profit and the winning of games are ever being pressed upon those in charge of our athletics as the goal of their achievement; and

WHEREAS, the outside pressure brought to bear upon our athletic authorities occasionally results in the recurrence of such evils as professionalism, proselyting, athletic scholarships, tramp athletes, and more lenient standards of scholarship for athletes; and

WHEREAS, it is the belief of the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference that such evils may be more effectively eliminated by direct control of college athletics by the administrative authorities of the institutions;

BE IT RESOLVED, THEREFORE, THAT WE RECOMMEND

First: That the athletic departments of the conference institutions be organized in the same manner, and be held under the same control, as their academic departments.

Second: That the method of payment and amount of remuneration of all persons employed in connection with athletics be determined by the administrative authorities of the institution, and that, in so far as possible, funds for their athletic services be from the same source as those for academic services, and, in cases where the entire payment cannot be made from that source, that no coach or director of athletics shall receive from any source or sources whatsoever an annual salary for his athletic services which is in excess of the maximum salary of a full professor in the same institution.

Third: That the same care in selection and the same requirement as to training and education apply to athletic directors and coaches as apply to the general faculty.

Fourth: That athletic directors and coaches be made regular members of the faculty, and that they be required to act in council or committee in the same manner as other members of the faculty.

Fifth: That the conduct of athletics be freed, so far as possible, from the influence or dominance of any persons or organizations outside the institution itself.

The following important changes have been made in rule relative to participation in intercollegiate athletics in the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference.

Rule 15. *Relative to migratory students.* The one year migratory rule has been changed to read as follows:

A student who enters a conference institution after having participated in intercollegiate athletics in another institution of collegiate rank shall not participate in intercollegiate athletics until he has been in residence two college years.

Rule 18. *Relative to extent of participation.* Participation in football has been cut from four to three years.

Discontinuance of boxing: The Rocky Mountain Conference has discontinued boxing as an intercollegiate activity.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

DEAN H. V. CARPENTER, STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON.

The Eighth District, comprising the Pacific Coast states, together with Idaho and Nevada, covers a very large territory, but its area is almost coincident with that of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, which, in fact, includes the University of Montana located in the Seventh District.

This Conference includes, in addition to the University of Montana, the University of Idaho, University of Washington, State College of Washington, University of Oregon, Oregon State Agricultural College, University of California, Stanford University, and the University of Southern California.

We have also within the bounds of the district two other important conferences. The Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference formerly included all of the present members of the Pacific Coast Conference north of California, together with four smaller institutions. In December, 1925, the members of the Northwest Conference who were also members of the Pacific Coast Conference withdrew from the Northwest. Gonzaga University of Spokane also withdrew at this time, thus leaving the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference an organization of the smaller schools of the Northwest, which now includes Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington; Willamette University, Salem, Oregon; Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon; College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington; College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho; and Linfield College, Linfield, Oregon.

In a general way the rules now in force in the Northwest Conference are those of the Pacific Coast Conference, except that the

rule barring intercollegiate participation of freshmen is not included because of the small student bodies in the schools. It is hoped and expected that the Northwest Conference with its present more homogeneous membership will continue to make a very real contribution to the wholesomeness of athletics throughout the Northwest.

In Southern California we find also the Southern California Conference which has been doing fine work with its group of colleges for several years. This conference includes Pomona College, Occidental College, California Institute of Technology, University of California, Southern Branch, University of Redlands, and Whittier College. Probably in the immediate future this conference must either lose the University of California, Southern Branch, to the Pacific Coast Conference or work out the problem of accommodating within their number a school several times as large as any of the other members.

In all of the conferences the rules during the past year have been followed with less than the usual difficulty. The similarity of rules enforced in the different conferences is leading to a better understanding of these things by incoming students, so that there is less trouble in enforcement. All three conferences meet at least annually, and there is ample opportunity for reaching an understanding as to interpretations.

In the Pacific Coast Conference a useful method has been developed of promoting better understanding in the application of rules. Any member of the conference who is not sure of his interpretation of a rule writes or wires the president of the conference asking him to rule on a case, real or hypothetical. The president gives his interpretation in a letter to all the members of the conference and this ruling is accepted unless the representative of one or more member institutions asks for a vote, in which case the question is placed before all members and a vote by mail taken on whether the ruling of the president shall be sustained or reversed. This easy method of developing the regulations has done much to promote a thorough understanding of the rules on the part of all members, and on this account has been very valuable in avoiding disputes. Action can be taken very promptly, and all members are kept informed of any action taken.

The development of conference regulatory rules on the Pacific Coast, though somewhat hampered by our great distances, has been promoted by the small number of institutions involved, and the status of conference regulation of athletics is perhaps as satisfactory as in any other conference of the country. It seems that success in regulation of intercollegiate athletics is closely proportional to the degree of understanding and acquaintance existing among the men who are representatives of the different institutions.

With a view to promoting still greater agreement among the various rules of the different conferences the writer has been studying the rules of nine of the leading conferences. Some of the findings may be of interest to others. In six of the conferences the representative of each institution in the conference must be a faculty member not financially interested in athletics. New rules go into effect immediately in four conferences, and the other five are not clear on this point. Lists of eligible players are exchanged in six; players who have lost their amateur standing may be reinstated in four; training tables of all sorts are prohibited in at least three; one meal at a training table in football and basket ball is permitted in one, and all meals for the crew in one; a training table for all meals is permitted in one conference. The playing season is limited by eight; athletes may receive compensation for officiating at games in one, and for ordinary work done for the institution in two; compensation for instructing is permitted in one. Fifteen units of credit are required for entrance in all but one. Participants must be enrolled in twelve hours in six conferences. They must have passed and be passing in two-thirds of the normal work in seven, and in all of their work in two conferences. Late registration is permitted up to three weeks in two conferences, and up to thirty days in one; others do not specify. Only three years of varsity participation is permitted in the six leading conferences. Those who have completed the requirements for a bachelor's degree are definitely barred in six. The one-year residence rule is in force in eight. Transfers lose one season's participation in each sport, besides a year of residence, in six conferences, and lose all participation in any sport, in which they had participated before transferring, in three conferences. Freshman teams are limited to two games away from the campus in one conference, to a total of five games in one, to four games in another, are not permitted to play after the second Saturday before Thanksgiving in one, and are allowed to have no intercollegiate games in two conferences.

After careful examination of the rules of the different conferences governing permissible scholastic delinquencies, and having in mind my many years of application of rules in the Pacific Coast and Pacific Northwest conferences, I am convinced that the regulation now in force in both of these conferences is much more workable and fairer to the student, while at the same time being clearer and easier to apply in an equable manner throughout the different institutions, than any similar rule I have found. This rule reads "No person shall participate in any intercollegiate sport who has total failures on his previous record in that or any other institution exceeding one-fifth of his total hours passed in such institutions. For the purpose of this rule it is understood that 'previous record' shall be interpreted as mean-

ing the student's entire record in that or any other institution. Earned failures must remain failures on the record. 'Incomplete' grades shall not be counted either as failed or passed until adjusted. A 'condition' shall count as a failure until removed. Freshmen are not exempt from this rule."

This rule is so different from any of the rules used elsewhere that it requires attention to appreciate its merit. It eliminates the possibility of making up failures under the high pressure of tutors and other devices. The fraction of permissible failures is high enough to reduce greatly the tendency to put pressure upon instructors, and yet low enough to require a good average of work. If a student fails in a course he can clear his record only by earning five hours of credit to offset each hour of failure. This does not make it necessary for a student to repeat a course in which he has failed and which for one reason or another he does not care to repeat, but permits him to select his subjects without being improperly influenced by athletics. This rule was adopted six years ago and has worked so well that no change has been suggested since that time.

The conferences studied are the Harvard-Princeton-Yale group, the "Big Ten," the Missouri Valley Conference, the Southern Conference, the Southwest Conference, Kansas Intercollegiate Conference, Rocky Mountain Conference, the Pacific Northwest Conference, and our own Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conferences. In a general way it appears that the stronger conferences have the stricter rules, but there are many differences in viewpoint evident which should be eliminated in order that a better sense of "right and wrong" can be developed in intercollegiate and general amateur athletics.

In the Pacific Coast Conference lists of players with many details of their scholarship and athletic records are exchanged before each season in the belief that anything which contributes to keep one member in possession of data concerning the other members will reduce not only the opportunity for violation but will do much to establish confidence between the various conference representatives. The confidence among the conference members has been perhaps more satisfactory during the past year than ever.

Following the most successful conference track meet ever held by the Pacific Coast Conference, in which eight out of the nine schools participated and twelve out of fifteen records were broken, including two world's records, the conference will invite other schools of the Pacific Coast to send representatives to participate in the track meet to be held in the spring of 1927. This meet will become, therefore, a sort of Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Meet, although staged by the Pacific Coast Conference. It is expected that this will encourage the development of track athletics in the smaller institutions.

The football season just completed has been the most successful of all, with well-balanced teams and an energetic race for supremacy. Injuries were perhaps lower than ever. The support accorded to football by the public has become here as elsewhere something of a problem, due to the large incomes resulting from football and the natural tendency to glorify the game and the players. This has not led as yet to any serious menace from professional football on the west coast.

The Pacific Coast Conference has finally dropped all connection with the control of the annual New Year's Day game at Pasadena, and this game will be promoted by the Tournament of Roses. This organization has stood with the colleges of the conference for amateur games only, and so the conference has not ruled against participation in this game, and it is likely that one of the stronger teams of the Pacific Coast Conference will continue to participate in the game and thus limit the development of professional football in the Far West.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES.

I. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER).

About sixty-five questionnaires were sent out, to which were received forty-three replies. From the answers given it would appear that thirty-one institutions play the game—three as a major sport, twenty-two as a minor sport, and six without classification.

In answer to the question as to how long the game has been played, the replies run from twenty-five years to one year.

In answer to the question as to the extent to which the game is played intramurally, it appears that sixteen employ interclass competition; three, interfraternity competition; three, interdepartmental competition; while nine play intramurally, without classification, and in physical education work.

As to the extent of intercollegiate competition, it appears that twenty-four play with one team, six play with two teams, and one with three teams.

As to the number of candidates appearing for practice, it appears that four report thirty or under; eight report forty; three report sixty; two report eighty; while one each report ninety, one hundred, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and eighty, and three hundred and fifty; four do not report.

As to the number of teams organized, it would appear that

eight maintain one team, seven maintain two teams, three maintain three teams, five maintain four teams, one maintains five, two maintain six, one maintains twelve, one maintains seventeen, and one maintains twenty-four teams.

As to the degree of interest indicated, it would appear that one reports maximum interest generally and among players, six report very large interest generally and among players, three report good, six report fair, three report excellent, and four report little interest.

As to the progress made in the development of the game, it would appear in sixteen cases that there has been a continuous increase in participation; six report fair; two, much; three, little; and one sees progress only along recreational lines.

As to the future of the game, twenty prophesy much greater participation; four report the future to be good; three fairly good; three only as a minor sport; two only as an intramural; one does not see a very great future; and one does not know.

No replies were received from Franklin and Marshall College, Harvard University, Lafayette College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Syracuse University, where I know the game has been actively played all the season by at least one team and in some cases two. The others not replying I am in doubt about.

Adding the five not replying to the twenty-five who reported playing one team in intercollegiate competition, we have thirty first teams operating, which according to my information is ten more than operated last season.

In quite a number of cases much longer schedules have been played by a considerably increased number of colleges.

While the doing away of the league competition by the various colleges interested has been beneficial to some, it is a distinct disadvantage to others, and there is some agitation for its reinstatement. On the whole, however, the change of the Intercollegiate Association Football League to an Association has been beneficial.

Other features which have some effect in the development of the game are the elimination of the offside confusion, and the throw in, and the division of the game into quarters. All of these, without in any way changing the game, have considerably simplified it in playing.

One point which is quite important is the procurement of capable officials for the proper handling of the games. This problem is occupying a good deal of the time of the chairman of the Officials Committee, not so much because of a scarcity of officials, but rather because of a very great scarcity of capable, intelligent officials. No definite report can, however, be made on the matter at this time.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Secretary.

II. BASKET BALL.

Your committee held its annual meeting in April. The Joint Committee continues to work in absolute harmony, and it is our belief that the basket ball rules are in excellent condition. Only very minor changes were made. The rules, and the *Guide* so ably edited by Oswald Tower, are called to your attention as the real report of this committee.

A report upon audit of the treasurer's accounts shows the committee to be in good shape financially. A three-cent royalty is now paid by the American Sports Publishing Company, and the amount paid the past year to each of the constituent organizations was \$750 instead of \$500 as heretofore.

Basket ball is undoubtedly our most popular indoor game. It has been estimated that fifteen million persons played basket ball in this country the past year. The game has gone forward rapidly, has been very well standardized, and this code of rules is now recognized and followed by practically all teams throughout the world.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

III. FOOTBALL.

Changes in the playing rules for the season of 1926 did not in any way affect the fundamentals of the game.

The change in the method of putting the ball in play after a safety has entirely stopped the abuse of the safety which was creeping into the game during the season of 1925. To illustrate: A team with a score of 7 to 0 in its favor, which had possession of the ball in its own territory, could, by taking a series of three voluntary safeties, make a maximum of 15 consecutive plays without gaining a single first down and yet without losing possession of the ball. With only a few minutes left in which to play, the time would be easily consumed in this way and the whistle would blow with the score standing at 7 to 6. Of course the effect of this strategy was to prevent the team which was behind by a small margin from getting anything like a real chance to tie the score or win the game by a "garrison finish" during the last few minutes of play.

The new rule providing for the loss of five yards in cases of certain incompleting forward passes was intended to discourage and minimize the indiscriminate heaving of forward passes which marred the fourth quarter of so many games during the season of 1925. While it was not expected by the committee that this provision would entirely eliminate the practice, reports from various parts of the country indicate that it has had a wholesome

influence in checking, to some extent at least, the excessive use of the pass, and that this has been accomplished without any appreciable weakening of the real strategy of the pass.

The new provision making the former approved ground rules apply at the side and end lines, thus making the ball dead as it goes outside of the field of play, has already demonstrated its value. After the experience of one more season it will be clearly understood by the players, and should result in eliminating all indiscriminate scrambling for the ball after it has gone outside of the field of play. This cannot fail to prevent in the course of time many injuries.

I think I speak for all my associates on the committee when I say that no radical changes in the fundamentals of the present rules are contemplated or considered necessary. The committee will probably wish to consider the huddle method of giving signals, and whether or not provision can be made so that it can be retained without offering opportunity for unnecessary delay of the game or other unfair advantage over the team which is on the defensive. It will undoubtedly also consider the shift, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rules governing it can be so adjusted as to prevent its use in ways not contemplated by the rules.

During the season just closed there has been some criticism, though not perhaps as much as during the previous season, regarding the forward pass. The argument is made that the pass is not football, that it is a feature of basket ball which has been grafted on to the game, and that it has become too much of a ground-gaining play. Those who criticize it express the desire to see more carrying of the ball and more kicking.

It would perhaps not be out of place to make a few comments on the true function of the forward pass in connection with the present-day game of American Rugby. The primary, and practically the sole, purpose of the pass was to make a running game possible. A successful running game is impossible if the secondary defense is allowed to play up in or close to the line. The purpose of the forward pass is to keep the secondary defense back. To accomplish this purpose the pass must be a constant threat against the territory back of the scrimmage line. It must be such a real and ever present threat that at least two backs other than the regular safety man must stay back to protect against it. If it is to be a real threat it must some times succeed, and if it succeeds it becomes a ground-gaining and some times a scoring play.

This season, however, more than any other, has furnished the answer to the argument against the forward pass. We have seen better line plunging, better end running, more diversified strategy, and generally better and more successful carrying of the ball

than in any season before. But we have seen it principally in teams that have had an effective forward pass attack. This attack becomes a real threat, thus forcing the secondary defense back, which in turn gives an opportunity for a real chance to develop a running game.

It is to the forward pass that we are indebted in a very substantial degree for the greatly increased and widely diversified strategy of the modern game, and for this reason artificial restrictions on its use, which in turn necessarily impair its value as a threat, must be approached only with the greatest of care.

One of the interesting features of the season just closed lies in the fact that in no previous season has it been so difficult to forecast the outcome of any given contest. Time and again the team which was expected to lose came through as a winner, and in many games the losing team showed occasional flashes of brilliant football which it was a joy to witness and which were probably equally gratifying to those who participated in them. Perhaps to a larger extent also than ever before the smaller colleges held their own in matches with teams from larger institutions. Responsible for much of all this is undoubtedly the fact that the game as it now stands presents an almost unlimited opportunity for strategy, and no single team, no matter how good, can be expected to be ready to meet at all times and at all points the diversity of attack now at the command of the opposing quarterback. It may be disappointing to the friends of a given team to see it go down to defeat at the hands of a supposedly inferior team, but it is a good thing for the sport that the score cannot be marked up in advance, that the fortunes of war change with kaleidoscopic suddenness, that the under dog always has a chance, and that the game is not over until the referee blows the final whistle.

E. K. HALL,
Chairman.

IV. SWIMMING AND WATER GAMES.

In the judgment of your committee, the rules now in force for swimming, water polo, and water soccer are meeting with general satisfaction. This year we have had fewer requests for rule changes than usual. The recent organization of the swimming coaches in the schools and colleges of the United States has made it possible for the committee to secure in a more organized way the best ideas of this group of men, who after all, are the rule experts in swimming rules as well as in the coaching of teams and teaching of swimming.

The annual meeting of the swimming rules committee was

held on April 3, 1926, at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. All members of the executive committee were present, and in addition four widely distributed members of the advisory committee, two being from the Atlantic seaboard, one from the Middle West, and one from the Pacific Coast. There was also present the chairman of the advisory sub-committee on interscholastic swimming. Since our meeting was held jointly with the annual National Collegiate Championship Swimming Meet, the committee invited the coaches present to sit in with the rules committee and take part in the discussions. As a result we feel that this meeting was in many respects one of the most satisfactory we have ever had. Some important modifications of the rules were made in the regulations covering diving. A very significant new rule comprised the adoption of a program and order of events for interscholastic dual and championship meets. This was the result of a recommendation by the sub-committee on interscholastic swimming which was appointed by our committee. Several years of experience convinced us that swimming rules for college men required some modifications in order to serve satisfactorily for high school teams. Other minor rule changes may be characterized as a simplification of the present code. In water games at present two different games dominate. Water polo still continues to be the favorite sport in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, the oldest swimming league in the East, which has continued to play this game without interruption since the league was organized. The rules seem to be meeting with general satisfaction. In the Middle West various water games have been played. In the early days of intercollegiate swimming, intercollegiate water polo was the accepted game. For several years following, water basket ball, an aquatic form of the floor game, held sway in the Western Conference. In the last three years, however, this game has been replaced by international water polo, sometimes called water soccer. The latter game has also been played somewhat on the Pacific Coast.

The National Collegiate Swimming Meet of 1926 was highly successful. Following the plan established by the committee, when these meets were first organized three years ago, of having the National Meet alternate annually in the East and Middle West, the meet for 1926 was again held at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. The following fifteen colleges were represented in the meet:

Columbia,	Lehigh,	Rutgers,
Dartmouth,	Minnesota,	Springfield,
George Washington,	Navy,	Stanford,
Georgia Tech.,	Notre Dame,	Washington and Lee,
Illinois,	Princeton,	Wisconsin.

The performances in the various events were excellent, as is indicated by the detailed results which have been published and need not be recounted here. The outstanding characteristic of the meet was the friendly hospitality accorded us by the officers and midshipmen of the Naval Academy. Admiral Nulton acted as honorary referee, and presented the medals to the national winners at the end of the meet. Commander McCandless, athletic officer, and Henry Ortland, swimming coach of the Naval Academy and a member of our advisory committee on swimming rules, who managed the meet, completed all arrangements for the conduct of the meet in a faultless manner. All visiting contestants, coaches, and rules committee members were guests of the midshipmen for meals and lodging during their stay.

The prospects for the National Meet of 1927 are good. The State University of Iowa extended an invitation to hold the National Meet in their new pool which will shortly be completed. This invitation was accepted by the committee, and was later approved by the executive committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The University of Iowa is building one of the largest and finest swimming pools in the United States. In size it is 60 feet wide by 150 feet long, identical in dimensions with the splendid pool of the Naval Academy. The Iowa pool also has accommodations for 3500 spectators. An important ruling of the swimming committee has resulted in the addition of two new events to the program of the National Meet, in the form of a 200-yard free-style relay, and a 300-yard medley relay. In this connection, the committee desires again to extend an invitation to distinguished college swimmers and distinguished college swimming teams in all parts of the United States to attend the meet. It is expected to hold this meet at Iowa City, Iowa, on April 15 and 16, 1927.

The *Intercollegiate Swimming Guide* was again edited by Mr. Frank Sullivan, a member of the rules committee. The *Guide* is well up to the standard of other years; it was published several weeks ago, well in advance of the swimming season. This publication, comprising rules, results of dual and championship interscholastic and intercollegiate swimming meets, records, and other valuable data, we believe deserves the wider support of the members of this association. It would be very helpful if each institution subscribed annually to a dozen or more copies of the *Guide* for the use of their physical athletic departments.

Your rules committee has again maintained valuable contacts with other national committees in affiliated fields. In this way we are enabled to cooperate for a well-rounded program of advancement of swimming and life-saving instruction in the United States. Joint membership on the swimming committee of the Camp Directors Association has resulted in a continued use of

our rules in swimming meets for summer camps. By joint membership on a Committee on Sanitation for Swimming Pools our rules committee has been able to orient itself more fully on some of the related aspects of swimming, as they comprise an important part of our national recreational movement. In this connection the committee takes pleasure in calling the attention of the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to a report of outstanding merit on the sanitation of swimming pools which appears in the December number of the *American Journal of Public Health*. Copies of this publication may be secured from the American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, at a cost of fifty cents each. The report is of unusual value, and sets up standards for design, construction, equipment, and operation of indoor and outdoor swimming pools.

F. W. LUEHRING,
Chairman.

V. TRACK AND FIELD.

The Track Rules Committee met in Chicago at the time of the National Collegiate Track and Field Meet. The coaches who were in the city at that time were invited to attend, and many valuable reports and suggestions resulted. Following this meeting, the suggestions which had been made, together with the rule changes acted upon by the committee, were sent to all the track coaches in the colleges that hold membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association. At the same time, the track coaches were mailed a tentative copy of the 1926 Track and Field Honor Roll, and were requested to report back to the committee any corrections or additions to the list. After getting back the reports from the coaches, the material was revamped, and sent to each member of the rules committee and the advisory committee. The committee feels that the policy of holding a meeting at the time of the National Meet should be continued.

The committee, in addition to performing its work incident to making rule changes, further has served as an interpretative body, and each of the members of the committee has in a way represented the National Collegiate Athletic Association in his own section of the country. The members of this committee feel that they have a definite responsibility to the N. C. A. A., and are pleased to do what they can to assist in the promotion of the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet, to urge colleges not now members of the association to join, and to uphold the ideals and rules that have been established by the national organization.

The results of collegiate and scholastic meets were collected and these, together with the other material for next year's *Guide*, were sent to the American Sports Publishing Company. Inas-

much as the material for the 1927 *Guide* was delivered to the printer much earlier than ever before, the committee anticipates that the *Guide* will be ready for distribution during the early part of January.

The 1927 *Guide* will contain a number of interesting sections this year, including the best records made by American college men. This list is compiled annually by the committee of which Mr. A. A. Stagg is chairman. A similar list of the best records made by high school athletes will appear in the *Guide* as a new feature. These records were received and formally acted upon by the track records committee of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, of which Mr. C. W. Whitten is chairman. There will be several articles by coaches and officials, which were written for the purpose of assisting in the work of standardizing officiating at meets and of improving the work of those who are entrusted with the management of meets in the schools and colleges. At the meeting of the track coaches in Chicago, the matter of making the field events more interesting to the spectators was stressed. The *Guide* will contain an article on this subject, which was prepared by Mr. Schulte, and which gives many valuable suggestions. Other new sections will deal with the history and development of different standard events.

Other than reëditing and clarifying the rules, only minor changes have been made in the code. Outstanding among the changes are: (1) That in a legal high jump one foot must clearly precede the head of the competitor over the bar. (2) The committee recommends that the "T" head-rest for high jump standards be tried out for one year. (3) That the starter be authorized to penalize a contestant who talks to his competitors on the mark for the purpose of rattling them. (4) That in measuring distances the zero end of the steel tape be held at the point where the implement makes imprint. (5) That the lines for designating discus and hammer throw sectors start from the middle of the circle. (6) That before actually throwing the javelin, the competitor may steady the implement with the other hand. (7) That the size of the bases of hurdles be increased to 36 inches.

The 1927 *Guide* will contain the only official records of school and college meets. The committee recommends that all track coaches use these official records on their printed programs.

During 1926 the N. C. A. A. rules were in more general use than ever before, being considered as the official code for practically all college and interscholastic meets. The greater popularity of the N. C. A. A. rules and *Guide* is indicated by the increase in the amount of material which was sent in for the 1927 edition. Fully twice as much material was submitted by the coaches for the new *Guide* as for 1926. Without a single excep-

tion, each of the 41 colleges that submitted team pictures in 1926 did so for the 1927 edition, in addition to 43 others. There is an eagerness on the part of the track coaches to have their records included in the *Guide*.

We wish to thank the members of the committee on publications, the track records committees, and the coaches and others who have contributed articles or made suggestions to the committee.

J. L. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

VI. WRESTLING.

Your committee on the wrestling rules has been in existence three years with slight changes in the personnel. The goals which have been before us are, first, to place wrestling upon an ethical basis so that it may fit into an educational program; and, secondly, to eliminate all the features of the game which are detrimental, chiefly those of stalling and dangerous holds. In the third place standardization of the rules has been our slogan.

To erect a sure foundation has been no easy task. Encrusted custom and local prejudices have had to be overcome. Coaches on the whole throughout the country have been very responsive to the idea of standardization of the rules and ethics of wrestling. A few from ignorance of what we are trying to do, and a few from nearsighted motives, have endeavored to block constructive effort. May it be understood once for all,—and we trust that the delegates assembled here will spread the sentiment abroad,—that your committee has no intention whatever of interfering with the name or constitution of any organization. In the administration of its rules we recognize there may be sections of the country and occasions where slight changes may be necessary in the attainment of the end in view,—standardization.

A year ago, when our committee presented its report, the Missouri Valley Conference was the first and only conference to adopt the N. C. A. A. wrestling rules. Dr. R. G. Clapp of Nebraska, and Professor E. C. Gallagher of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma, have sent glowing reports of interest and progress in their conference. Dr. Clapp reports that seven of the ten members of the Missouri Valley Conference, including all the strong institutions (athletically) in the conference, participated in wrestling last year, each holding a number of dual meets and all seven participating in the annual Missouri Valley Conference team and individual championships. He writes that "the general interest in both colleges and high schools was very much greater than it has been heretofore, and from the point of view of a general knowledge of wrestling and good sportsmanship, wrestling is on an excellent basis." In closing his report

he states, "It will be only a relatively short time before our rules will be as completely recognized as the official wrestling rules as those of basket ball and football are recognized as being standard."

During the present year four large and influential conferences have adopted the N. C. A. A. wrestling code. Dr. John A. Rockwell, secretary and treasurer of the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, states that on May 22, 1926, the conference in session was in sympathy with standardization and adopted the N. C. A. A. rules with slight modifications. G. M. Trautman, of Ohio State, representing the N. C. A. A. in the Big Ten, wrote during the summer that it was possible at a meeting of the Western Conference directors and faculty advisers to have the N. C. A. A. wrestling rules adopted for the coming year. In his words: "Wrestling never had a better year than the 1925-26 season in the Western Conference. All the conference schools support wrestling in addition to varsity activities as a part of the intramural program." The fourth conference to swing into line for the standardization and adoption of the N. C. A. A. wrestling rules was the Southern Conference (Northern Division). This section includes the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee University, North Carolina State University, and the University of North Carolina. R. A. Fetzer, of the University of North Carolina, writes that: "The Southern Conference teams operated under the N. C. A. A. rules as submitted last December, and at the conference meeting recently held in Jacksonville, Florida, officially adopted the N. C. A. A. rules as published by the committee." The fifth conference to adopt the rules during the year, with slight changes, was the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, composed of Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Columbia, Lehigh, and Syracuse. At a meeting of the committee representing the managers of the institutions of the E. I. A. A., the following action was taken:

"That rules governing competition, as mentioned in the Constitution and By-Laws of 1924 of the E. I. A. A., be expunged from the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, and that the wrestling rules of the N. C. A. A., as adopted by that association in 1926 and as amended this day (October 17, 1926) by the executive committee of the E. I. A. A., be adopted as the rules henceforth to govern competition of the E. I. A. A."

This association has as an advisory committee, Mr. Robinson as chairman, Dr. Rockwell, and Mr. Reiter. As the personnel of the executive committee in the form of student managers is changing each year, the advisory committee is able to give direction and accumulated experience toward the best interest of the sport.

In addition to the conferences mentioned which have formally adopted the N. C. A. A. rules in wrestling, the colleges in Ohio which are supporting wrestling are using N. C. A. A. rules.

The Pacific Coast Conference has just appointed a committee for the promotion of minor sports, including wrestling, anticipating an annual tournament embracing several branches. They are disposed to adopt the Big Ten and Missouri Valley rules for wrestling as part of this new program, and these are the N. C. A. A. rules.

A meeting of the executive committee, for coaches and others interested in the N. C. A. A. rules, was held December 29 at the Hotel Astor. All the conferences now members of our association, with the exception of the Southern Conference, were represented. In addition, the Army and Navy representatives gave helpful suggestions in the codification of a better set of rules. Lieutenant Commander W. A. Richardson said that the battle fleets were using our rules, and urged the necessity of complete standardization. The result of the conference was the acceptance by the executive committee of some important changes in the rules which will be incorporated in the booklet if this report is accepted.

The meeting concluded with the following:

It is recommended in the interest of standardization of the wrestling rules that we undertake to get all the college wrestling associations of the country to adopt the wrestling rules of the N. C. A. A., with the understanding that the rules committee will call a meeting of representatives of the organizations (one from each association), and that the executive committee will agree to approve all changes voted by a majority of these representatives. In turn, all the wrestling organizations will agree to use such new rules *in toto*.

In conclusion, your committee wishes to thank all those who have coöperated in the uplift and standardization of the wrestling rules. The ambition of your committee is, that when this body convenes next year every conference affiliated with it, and every high school and preparatory school in the United States, will have swung into line for standardization and a higher standard of sportsmanship. Lovers of sport everywhere, can we count on your support?

H. R. REITER,
Chairman.

VII. BOXING.

On March 27th last the third championship meet of the Intercollegiate Boxing Association was held at Annapolis, the competing colleges being Colgate, Pennsylvania, Penn. State, Syracuse, Navy, and Yale.

All these meets were held under the boxing rules of the N. C. A. A., which are now published with the rules for wrestling. A number of dual meets have also been held under them and their

use has been greatly extended by their adoption by the Navy, who now hold all their boxing contests in the fleet under these rules.

Violations are still frequent, due to the force of old habits. Seconds will still climb into the ring and wave a dirty towel. Coaches still find it difficult to keep from shouting instructions during a bout, but we are combating this by having a meeting of managers, coaches, and officials before the meet and reading the rules through and discussing them.

Our practice of drawing on past college champions for judges has worked well and done much to help in the securing of officials who have had experience and are in sympathy with collegiate ideals in boxing. Up to the present time it has been impossible to secure referees from college ranks with the requisite experience and authority to conduct these contests, but I feel sure this will develop within a short time.

An increase in the area and membership of the Intercollegiate Boxing Association will make the conduct of championships difficult and the expense of dual meets prohibitive, and it is proposed to organize by districts and to limit membership to not more than eight colleges in each district.

Most of the reluctance of colleges to sanction intercollegiate boxing has been due to the feeling that it still has the abuses and ethics of the professional ring, and the circulation of our rules has become so important that this year the publication committee will publish them with the constitution of the I. C. B. A., and so spread throughout the college world the doctrine of clean sportsmanship in boxing.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,
Chairman.

VIII. LACROSSE.

Your Lacrosse Committee is glad to report that the rules on lacrosse are now published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which is very significant in that we feel the rules will receive a greater distribution and that more of the players will have access to them. The rules which we have adopted are the official rules of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

This association is the outgrowth of the old Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, and they have a thoroughly up-to-date and efficient organization. They have a rules committee, which looks after the interest of all the playing teams and reports yearly any suggestions that may be wise to make in regard to changing or adding to the rules. A very few minor changes have been made this year. This association had their annual convention in New York on December 4 and 5, and I believe most of the colleges be-

longing to the organization had representatives at the meeting. They have about eighteen members in all. This Lacrosse Association is an associate member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and it is to be noted that all but one of the institutions composing the Lacrosse Association are individual members of the national body.

We will not here take space to give the detail of the work of the Lacrosse Association, but would refer those interested to the *Rules and Guide Book*, which is published by the National Association, and in which the standing of the various teams and the ratings will be noted as well as the minor changes in the rules.

The president of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association is Mr. W. Caspar Wylie, Baltimore, Maryland; the secretary is Mr. E. S. Barber, 46 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. They are carrying on the work of the association with great enthusiasm and foresight, and they are doing everything possible to popularize the game and to organize new teams. They had twenty-six graduate managers' reports, giving full completed schedules of the games played in the spring of this year. A glance at this report would soon make one realize that real lacrosse has been played this year.

Your committee has carried on an active propaganda in the interest of lacrosse during the past year and we have been rewarded for our efforts. With the active interest of the Lacrosse Association a number of new teams have been organized, and in the course of the next year or two we will have a number of additional members in the Association. It takes several seasons to develop a team and to properly organize it, and, though we cannot tell how many teams are in the making just at present, we believe that the number of teams playing will be doubled in the next two years.

The interest that has been taken in lacrosse is not confined to this country, but is found in Canada, especially, and also in England and Australia, where the game has become more universally played. In Canada they have formed a new Amateur Lacrosse Association, organized in September, 1925, and they have been carrying on very active propaganda to reestablish amateur lacrosse and to restore it to the place it once held. Their league is not a collegiate league; they are, however, endeavoring to organize teams at the various institutions of learning. Their lacrosse rules correspond very closely to ours, though we have a little more detail, as would be expected. The secretary of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association is Mr. W. O. Graham, Winnipeg, Manitoba. They have asked the coöperation of all those interested in lacrosse, and we are thoroughly in accord with their motives. As long as we keep out professionalism and enforce the rules and eliminate rowdism, we will see lacrosse progressing increasingly and becoming a better game all the time.

Lacrosse is being played more and more by women. There are a number of organized women's teams in women's colleges in the east, and in the west (California) there is a League of Women's Club Teams which played a regular inter-club schedule.

A very urgent question in regard to lacrosse at the present time is the supply of athletic material. The manufacture of sticks, for instance, is not up to the demand, and we have earnestly taken the matter up with those who are now manufacturing sticks and balls and the like to try to help meet the demand. Any assistance that could be given along this line would be a big help to our general propaganda.

Your committee in previous years has proposed that teams from the East visit sections where lacrosse is little known, in order to stimulate interest in lacrosse and to endeavor to organize new teams. This proposal was turned over to the National Collegiate Lacrosse Association, and they are endeavoring in every way to carry out in a practical way this plan. Apparently it is impossible to arrange for two teams of the East to go on such a trip this next season, on account of the teams having already arranged a full schedule. But it will be possible, and we hope that the Lacrosse Association can work out a plan whereby some of our teams in the East can make such a trip. We would like to have some specific suggestions from any of our members who are interested in formulating such a plan in the interest of lacrosse.

RONALD T. ABERCROMBIE,
Chairman.

IX. ICE HOCKEY.

The committee met April 24, 1926, and after comparing the rules of the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association, the Northern Intercollegiate Hockey Association, the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association, the Ontario Hockey Association of Canada, and the National Hockey League (professional), it decided that a new arrangement of the rules would be necessary. In making this, the forms of the football, basket ball, and other rules of this Association were followed, and, although parts were re-phrased, the collegiate style of ice hockey was not changed.

Mimeographed copies of the rules were sent to athletic directors, coaches, and others interested in hockey, and later, through the courtesy of Doctor Raycroft, chairman of the publication committee, printed copies were distributed free. The Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association—Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Harvard, Princeton, Williams, and Yale—met and accepted our rules with a few technical changes. Comments on these

changes were then requested from colleges other than I. I. H. A. members, and the combined replies and changes were acted upon by the committee.

The colleges of the East and Middle West will use our rules this winter, with the single exception of the location of the zone line. Therefore, your committee recommends that the rules as printed, with necessary changes, be adopted at this meeting; this is urged because many colleges and secondary schools that are not connected with any league or association may have playing rules, and that uniformity may be hastened.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

[The rules as printed were adopted.—*Secretary, N. C. A. A.*]

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

I. THE N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET.

The Fifth Annual N. C. A. A. Meet was held in the Soldier Memorial Stadium, Grant Park, Chicago, on June 11 and 12, 1926.

Your committee, Messrs. Griffith, Jones, and Stagg, had a distressful time beforehand worrying over the conditions of the track and field in Grant Park, due mainly to the heavy trucking in the reconstruction work going on in the stadium. Until the middle of the preceding week the track was full of ruts and billows. Hurred preparations were made to get it ready during the three days preceding the National Interscholastic Meet on June 5, and a great deal of work was put upon the track during the following week. Tom Jones, of the committee, spent most of his time on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday mornings at the stadium, advising and directing preparation of the track and the field for the various events.

The south curve of the track, near the pole, was mushy and wet for Friday's preliminaries from a downpour on Thursday, and an exceedingly heavy storm came on Friday just as the last event of the preliminary trials was being run. It was thought best to make a special pole around the south curve with a white line, seven feet five inches out, where good footing could be had. This special pole was used for running the preliminary heats in the quarter and half mile on Friday, and also for the same events and the one mile on Saturday; the regular pole was used for the two mile run. The preliminary heats, and also the final in the

quarter and half mile, likewise the one mile run, were started at the beginning of the 220 yards straightaway. Owing to the new pole at the south turn, the engineer was forced to create a new finish line for these events. Unfortunately, he made a mistake in figuring the finish for the half mile and one mile runs, which was questioned when A. O. Martin of Northwestern made what seemed like a new world's record in the half mile of 1 minute 51.7 seconds. Later, a remeasurement of these distances showed a shortage of twenty-three feet three inches in the half mile, and forty-six feet six inches in the one mile.

The meet, as a whole, was conducted in splendid manner on Saturday. The running events started at 2:30 p. m. and were over at half past four, while the field events lasted until 5:15 p. m.

Seven new N. C. A. A. records were made, four of these being in the field events and in spite of soft take-offs. The following new records were made:

In the Track Events:

- 220-Yard Dash—R. A. Locke (University of Nebraska), 20.9 seconds.
 440-Yard Run—H. Phillips (Butler University), 48.7 seconds.
 220-Yard Low Hurdles—E. Spence (College of the City of Detroit), 23.5 seconds.

In the Field Events:

- 16-lb. Shot Put—J. Kuck (Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kans.), 50 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Running High Jump—W. C. Haggard (University of Texas), 6 ft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. This is also an intercollegiate record.
 Discus Throw—C. L. Houser (University of Southern California), 148 ft. $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Pole Vault—P. Harrington (University of Notre Dame), 13 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Without question, A. O. Martin of Northwestern University would have made a new N. C. A. A. record in the half mile except for the unfortunate error in measurement. It is fair to say that he would have done the distance in approximately 1 minute 53 seconds, which is faster than any other human being has ever run that distance, excepting Meredith, Shepherd, and Davenport, who were bunched within a yard of one another at the finish of the half mile, while running in the 800-metre event in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912, and the recent record performance

of 1 minute 51.6 seconds made by Dr. Otto Peltzer, of Germany, at the English Championships last summer.

One hundred and seventy-nine athletes, from fifty-six colleges and from twenty-five states, competed. It is worthy of comment that in the five meets held to date athletes from one hundred and sixteen different colleges have participated.

A largely attended meeting of coaches and managers was held at the Auditorium Hotel on Friday morning, when the preliminary drawings were made, and at the banquet that evening, held in the same hotel, fifty-five coaches and managers assisted in making the final drawings.

The individual winners of each event in the Fifth N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championship are as follows:

- 100-Yard Dash, won by R. A. Locke, University of Nebraska. Time 9.9 sec.
 220-Yard Dash, won by R. A. Locke, University of Nebraska. Time 20.9 sec. *New N. C. A. A. record.*
 440-Yard Run, won by H. Phillips, Butler University. Time 48.7 sec. *New N. C. A. A. record.*
 880-Yard Run, won by A. O. Martin, Northwestern University. Time 1:51.7. Track 23 ft. 3 in. short.
 One Mile Run, won by C. Judge, University of Notre Dame. Time 4:22.5. Track 46 ft. 6 in. short.
 Two Mile Run, won by A. Gillette, University of Montana. Time 9:40.3.
 120-Yard High Hurdles, won by G. P. Guthrie, Ohio State University. Time 14.8 sec.
 220-Yard Low Hurdles, won by E. Spence, College of the City of Detroit. Time 23.5 sec. *New N. C. A. A. record.*

Field Events.

- Pole Vault, won by P. Harrington, University of Notre Dame. Height 13 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. *New N. C. A. A. record.*
 High Jump, won by W. C. Haggard, University of Texas. Height 6 ft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. *New N. C. A. A. record. Also new intercollegiate record.*
 Broad Jump, won by H. Chere, Illinois College. Distance 23 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.
 Shot Put, won by J. Kuck, Kansas State Teachers College. Distance 50 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *New N. C. A. A. record.*
 Discus Throw, won by C. L. Houser, University of Southern California. Distance 148 ft. $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. *New N. C. A. A. record.*
 Hammer Throw, won by H. Hawkins, University of Michigan. Distance 148 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
 Javelin Throw, won by P. Northrop, University of Michigan. Distance 200 ft. 10 in.

The financial statement of the meet is as follows:

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Sale of Tickets	\$6149.00
Special Gifts	102.00
	<hr/>
	\$6251.00
Balance 1925	25.09
	<hr/>
	\$6276.09
<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Printing and Distributing Entry Blanks, Tickets, and Badges	\$183.21
Publicity	150.80
Ticket Sellers, Guards, etc.	84.23
Application for Record Blanks	29.75
Dinner to Coaches and Managers	117.60
Grant Park Stadium	640.20
Indemnity Bond and Public Liability	150.00
Medals	465.00
	<hr/>
	\$1820.79
	<hr/>
	\$4455.30
Amount Prorated to the Colleges Competing	\$4193.16
	<hr/>
Balance	\$ 262.14
Delayed Expense Account, T. E. Jones	\$ 19.36
	<hr/>
Balance on Hand	\$ 242.78

TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field records. Of these, two were made in the first N. C. A. A. meet in 1921, one was made in the second N. C. A. A. meet in 1922, one was made in the third N. C. A. A. meet in 1923, four were made in the fourth N. C. A. A. meet in 1925, and seven were made in the fifth N. C. A. A. meet in 1926.

The holders of these records are as follows:

- 100-Yard Dash—DeHart Hubbard (U. of Michigan), 1925, 9.8 sec.
 220-Yard Dash—R. A. Locke (U. of Nebraska), 1926, 20.9 sec.
 440-Yard Run—H. Phillips (Butler University), 1926, 48.7 sec.
 880-Yard Run—J. Charteris (U. of Washington), 1925, 1 min. 55.4 sec.

- One Mile Run—J. Reese (U. of Texas), 1925, 4 min. 18.8 sec.
 Two Mile Run—J. L. Romig (Penn State), 1921, 9 min. 31 sec.
 120-Yard High Hurdles—E. J. Thomson (Dartmouth Col.), 1921, 14.4 sec.
 220-Yard Low Hurdles—E. Spence (Col. of City of Detroit), 1926, 23.5 sec.
 Shot Put—J. Kuck (Kans. State Teachers Col.), 1926, 50 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Hammer—F. D. Tootell (Bowdoin), 1923, 175 ft. 1 in.
 Javelin—H. Hoffman (U. of Michigan), 1922, 202 ft. 3 in.
 High Jump—W. C. Haggard (U. of Texas), 1926, 6 ft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.
 Broad Jump—DeHart Hubbard (U. of Michigan), 1925, 25 ft. $10\frac{7}{8}$ in.
 Discus—C. L. Houser (U. of Southern California), 1926, 148 ft. $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Pole Vault—P. Harrington (U. of Notre Dame), 1926, 13 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

A. A. STAGG,
Chairman.

II. SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

The Special Committee of Five, appointed under the provisions of the resolutions given below, which were adopted at the 1925 Conference of this Association, transmits herewith its report.

RESOLVED, that the two closely related subjects, (1) the over-emphasis on intercollegiate and interscholastic football, and (2) the effect of the growth of professional football on the intercollegiate game, call for further and careful investigation, study, and report; and for that purpose that a Special Committee of Five be appointed promptly by the president with the advice of the executive committee, such committee to report at the next annual conference of this Association.

RESOLVED, that contests which have a setting and a motive which is primarily commercial are detrimental to the best interests of amateur sport, and that participation in such contests by members of this Association be discouraged. Further, that the said Committee of Five be asked to give consideration to this question.

RESOLVED, that practice of football prior to the opening of the college year ought to be closely restricted, and that this matter be referred to the Special Committee of Five created by another resolution on this date.

I. Overemphasis on Intercollegiate Football.

The tremendous public interest in intercollegiate football still continues, unabated if not indeed intensified. Just as long as this is true, the colleges of the land will be in danger of allowing football to be overemphasized in the life of the college. It will, therefore, be a continuing task for this Association, recognizing as it does the great benefits of college sport and intercollegiate competition, to try to keep the balance even and the perspective clear. And it is a mistake to believe that the task is easy, or that it nears solution. In the April number of the Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors appeared a report on intercollegiate football by a committee of that organization. This report makes a strong presentation of what may be called the case against football. Nor is the report given over solely to destructive criticism; for instance, it specifically recommends Dr. Fauver's idea of one-year competition, a plan which ought to be given careful thought and study by the members of this Association.

This report should be read by every athletic committee man, every physical director, and every football coach, if for no other reason than to get the other fellow's point of view.

It is well understood by all members of this Association that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has undertaken an exhaustive study of intercollegiate athletics. The report which will result, if not too long delayed, should be a most important contribution to our knowledge. In view of this investigation, your committee decided not to attempt to make any thorough or detailed study of the subjects which were committed to us (which would indeed have been impossible with the time and resources at our command); but to keep our eyes and ears open, to discuss conditions together, and to report to the Association as intelligently as possible on the basis of our observations and information received from all sorts of sources. Our further report on the subject of overemphasis of intercollegiate football will, therefore, deal with certain specific matters to which we think the attention of the Association may well be called at this time.

1. Use of motion pictures in football coaching.

Two years ago a special committee reported, disapproving the practice of taking motion pictures of football games, to be used later with the squad. The chief reasons were two: (1) unwarranted and exaggerated expense unjustified in itself, and also putting the small college at an additional disadvantage; (2) additional and unjustifiable trespass upon the time of the players.

This committee finds two things: first, that the report was construed by some to include disapproval of motion pictures of the practice of one's own squad, or of individuals; as, for example,

of a star punter. The report was not so worded; there is no objection to the use of such pictures, in moderation. Second, that some colleges, notwithstanding the adoption of that report by a unanimous vote, are nevertheless spending money in considerable amounts for motion pictures of games, and presumably using up considerable time of the players with the results. We express our regret that this is so, for we believe that this is an excellent point at which to show that we mean what we say when we talk about reducing the emphasis on football, and pass resolutions intended to produce the effect.

2. Reduction of time spent in practice.

We understand that the rule adopted in the Western Conference of the limitation of practice to two hours daily has worked satisfactorily; and we commend this to the attention of other colleges and the Coaches Association. We also recommend that further and careful consideration be given to the question of winter and spring practice; for we believe that such practice should be very closely restricted, and probably, in time, entirely eliminated. It interferes with other more natural and varied sports, and it tends to make football a business and a drudgery, instead of fun.

Cutting down to a proper amount the actual number of hours spent by an undergraduate in football during the year is about as practical a way of reducing overemphasis as can be found.

3. Pre-season practice.

This leads logically to a consideration at this point of pre-college football practice. In view of the different dates at which different colleges open, it did not seem possible to us to name a specific date before which practice should not begin; but in order to restrict such pre-college practice within reasonable limits, just sufficient to provide for proper physical conditioning before men are called upon to go into games, and in order to provide that such practice shall be carried on under sane conditions, we recommend the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to all members of this Association that football practice should begin not more than three weeks prior to the first regularly scheduled intercollegiate contest; and that all practice held prior to the opening of college should be conducted on the college grounds, and not elsewhere. [This recommendation was adopted by the Association.]

4. Glorification of individuals.

It is perhaps too much to expect that the great indoor sport of picking All-America football teams will be given up, but the committee can and does express its hope and belief that this futile

pursuit will wane, and that other events tending to glorify the individual will be abandoned. We congratulate the *New York Sun* on the abandonment of its football dinner, and express the hope that the idea will not be renewed.

II. Overemphasis on Interscholastic Football.

We believe that an investigation of interscholastic football would show the existence of unwholesome conditions, in a large and regrettable degree.

That promising athletes leave high schools for preparatory schools, under improper inducements; that scholastic standards are low; and that sometimes the school authorities are not in ignorance of these conditions, are, in our judgment, facts.

We admit frankly that the colleges have not clean hands in these matters; yet in the interest of cleaning up the whole situation, and to stop some of the evils at their source, we would ask whether there is not some association of headmasters, or some organization of the school men, which can and will look into this matter and get the facts.

III. Games in a Commercial Setting.

In the judgment of this committee, conditions in this matter are improving, and satisfactory progress is being made. As evidence of this, an effort was made to induce a wide assortment of teams from all over the country to play a schedule of games at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Stadium this fall. The attempt was almost a total failure. The number of college games in the second district, played anywhere except on college grounds, is showing a constant decrease. It becomes increasingly apparent that the management of the Tournament of Roses is finding it increasingly difficult to secure really representative contestants at its spectacle. It should be observed, in this connection, that the Pacific Coast Conference no longer has any connection with this event. Let the good work go on. Of course there are several institutions, such as Columbia, which still have no adequate playing fields of their own. Nothing in this section of the report applies to them.

IV. Professional Football.

The committee thinks it is on safe ground in saying that in December, 1926, professional football does not loom up as such a dire menace to the amateur game as it did in December, 1925.

The success of organized professional football has not been great or general; a few, but only a few, such teams have made money; and, on the whole, the interest of the public is waning.

If these observations are correct, no recommendation from this

committee is needed except to urge the Association to continue an attitude of watchfulness. We believe that those in control at each institution should continue the policy which has been so generally adopted, of attempting to dissuade their players from going into the professional game, on the merits of the argument, either before or after graduation; and we call special attention to the necessity of being on guard against the machinations of unscrupulous "independent professional team" promoters, who are still active and who will seduce the undergraduate into professional football, if they can, without compunction.

On the other hand, the organized professional football interests have shown an entirely different spirit; for they have adopted (and, we think, lived up to) strict rules intended to prevent any tempting of or tampering with college players. For such action, they deserve and should receive the appreciation and thanks of this Association.

V. Relations with the Members.

The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that a Committee of Three be appointed by the president with the advice of the executive committee to cooperate with the committee appointed by the Coaches Association for conference with the press on such matters connected with intercollegiate athletics as may, in the discretion of the committee, be deemed wise and expedient.

VI. The committee further recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that a Special Football Committee of Five be appointed by the president with the advice of the executive committee to continue the work which this committee has begun.

[Both resolutions were adopted by the Association. The committees for 1927 are constituted as follows: Committee of Three, Dean F. W. Nicolson, Major J. L. Griffith, Mr. W. S. Langford; Committee of Five, Dr. J. W. Wilce, Dr. D. B. Reed, Professor E. L. Mercer, Professor C. W. Savage, Director Louis Little.]

JAMES P. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

III. AMERICAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

During last year's annual conference, a resolution was passed directing the council to consider the subject of the participation

by the colleges of the United States in the 1928 Olympic games, to the end that timely and adequate preparation for that event be made. The National Collegiate has maintained its membership in the Olympic Association, and delegates were sent to represent it at the quadrennial meeting of that body held in Washington, November 17. It was the hope of your delegates that the atmosphere of coöperation and good will that prevailed in the first meeting of the Olympic Association in 1922 would be experienced during this meeting, when the new Olympic Committee to take charge of the participation of the United States in the Olympic games to be held in Amsterdam during 1928 was to be selected. Even before the conference, however, it became evident that these hopes were to be disappointed. As you were informed in a circular letter last November, the president of the Amateur Athletic Union was reported by the press to have informed the Metropolitan District Association of the A. A. U. that the N. C. A. A., the Y. M. C. A., and the N. A. A. F. were causing dissensions and would be fought by the A. A. U. According to the press, he stated that the colleges and, Y. M. C. A. could not send athletic teams abroad without the sanction of the A. A. U., and that the I. A. A. F. had decided that international collegiate athletic games could not be held without the permission of that federation, which would not give it without the approval of the A. A. U., and the certification by it of the eligibility of the contestants. This is a direct challenge to the colleges of our country, because during the Atlanta Conference of 1923 a resolution was passed to the effect that we would not recognize the suzerainty of any outside organization over intercollegiate athletic games, domestic or foreign.

The antagonism expressed by the president of the A. A. U. prior to the holding of the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association was plainly evident during it. The absence of Colonel Robert M. Thompson was most regrettable. Had he been able to preside with his fine dignity and sportsmanlike spirit, it is believed the outcome would have been satisfactory. As it was, the session soon developed into a contest to change the constitution of the Olympic Association for the evident purpose of increasing the power and control of the A. A. U. This was accomplished by striking out the two-thirds, and substituting therefor a majority rule, and by providing that the delegates to the quadrennial meeting shall become the new American Olympic Committee. This, in large measure, vitiates the purpose of the Olympic Association, which was organized primarily for the purpose of electing quadrennially a representative American Olympic Committee truly national in character. This quadrennial meeting took place the day after the annual conference of the A. A. U., but the delegates to that meeting also attended the Olympic Con-

ference. Thus they all became members of the new American Olympic Committee. The chief reason for the existence of the Olympic Association passed away with the passage of the amendment to the constitution depriving it of the power to select the committee to have charge of the Olympic games.

The conditions surrounding the quadrennial meeting can perhaps be appreciated when you learn that although information was conveyed to the representatives of the A. A. U. that it was considered very desirable that prominent men, not partisans in any sense, be elected to head the association and the new Olympic Committee, and although Colonel Thompson had indicated his willingness to serve as the president of the Olympic Association for another term, he, as well as other personages of national prominence, was ignored, and a former president of the A. A. U., who has shown his extreme antagonism on every possible occasion to this organization, the Y. M. C. A., and the N. A. A. F., was selected. In addition, he was made the chairman of the new American Olympic Committee, and all its officials are partisans of that body.

It seems evident, therefore, that the A. A. U. has begun its threatened warfare upon the N. C. A. A. and the other national organizations associated with it in the National Amateur Athletic Federation. This is all the more surprising because since 1924 every effort has been made to avoid friction with that body. It is true the N. A. A. F. has been active during 1926, and its influence has increased. But it has not infringed on the domain of the A. A. U. Surely, no offense should have resulted from the successful campaign through the American Legion to revive amateur baseball.

In the opinion of your president, the time has come to challenge the right claimed by the A. A. U. to govern.

It is quite evident that it intends to make use of the Olympic games to strengthen its hold upon sports. By having the I. A. A. F. require it to certify the eligibility of the athletic representatives of the United States, it will be interesting to learn if it intends to take away from the American Olympic Committee the power of selection. Will undergraduates, as well as other competitors, be required to register with the A. A. U., and thus come under their control? Are the colleges willing to surrender their control and permit a foreign organization to dictate to them? This question was happily settled in 1924 by the colleges holding their own trial meets and certifying the winners to the final try-outs of the Olympic games. It took real pressure for the colleges to secure the appointment of suitable and competent managers, coaches, and trainers for the teams going to the 1924 Olympic games. Here again the sportsmanship and diplomacy of Colonel Thompson will be missed, and the prospects for a satisfactory

solution of these and many other problems are poor indeed under the leadership elected at the recent quadrennial meeting.

Due to the unfortunate changes in the Olympic Association constitution, unwillingness to serve under the leadership imposed, and the failure to secure a real, national, representative American Olympic Committee with authority to control and direct the participation of the United States in the 1928 Olympic games, I withdrew from the executive committee.

One of the purposes of the Olympic games is stated to be the cultivation of good international relations. Is there any hope of this if the participation of our country cannot be made without bitter dissensions due to the efforts of the minority to force its will upon the majority? Attention is especially invited to the statement of the president of the A. A. U. that, at the request of the president of the N. C. A. A., he had urged upon the I. A. A. F., during its Geneva Conference last June, favorable consideration of the proposal to make international intercollegiate competitions closed events, and therefore not subject to the sanction of the I. A. A. F., and certification by the A. A. U. He reported that he had done so and been defeated. He did not say, however, that he had not informed the N. C. A. A. of the failure of his efforts. He knew this proposal was favored because of the belief that it would remove causes of friction and dissensions between the colleges, the I. A. A. F., and the A. A. U. If he acted in good faith why should the next reference to it be a public statement of the defeat of the peace proposal and his intention to wage war upon the N. C. A. A.? What in the meantime had occurred to cause his animosity? Apparently nothing.

It will be interesting to watch developments and learn how this warfare will be waged. If the colleges carry on their own athletic activities and are not dependent upon the A. A. U., it is evident little harm can result from attempted interference with intercollegiate sports by an outside organization.

The pity of this attack is that the nation's participation in the Olympic games is apt to be less satisfactory than in 1924. The colleges gave thousands of dollars to the fund, insisted upon and secured good trainers, managers, and leaders. In addition, four or more of the representatives of bodies affiliated with the N. C. A. A. were called upon after arrival in Paris to assume administrative offices not previously provided for. As an instance, Dr. John Brown, of the Y. M. C. A., had handed to him the trying and unpleasant duties of treasurer.

I agree with the expressed opinion that the only participations in Olympic games of which the United States has reason to feel proud were those of 1912 and 1924, both under the fine leadership of Colonel Robert M. Thompson. Now that the A. A. U. has assumed complete responsibility again the outlook is far from

promising. Since the N. C. A. A. is in such a helpless minority, it seems to me the part of wisdom to withdraw entirely from administrative participation. Whether or not it should assume anything more than a "watchful waiting" attitude depends upon developments. I would favor active opposition only if conditions become such that it will be apparent that undergraduates are apt to be harmed rather than benefited by participation in the 1928 games. Better not encourage the boys to go if there is not a fair chance of their coming back as good sportsmen and as honorable gentlemen as when they left.

It is my belief that the A. A. U. cannot succeed in its efforts to perpetuate its system of control upon amateur sports. It is un-American and out-of-date. It places responsibility for amateurism on the individual instead of the organization he may represent. The athletics of the United States have become too well and completely organized to make it necessary or desirable that every athlete should be required by the order of a foreign organization (the I. A. A. F.) to sign a registration card and pay a fee to the A. A. U. before he can compete for the Olympic games.

Shortly after the quadrennial meeting of November 17, 1926, the United States Navy withdrew from the American Olympic Association, and on December 27, 1926, the Men's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation did likewise.

It is recommended that the National Collegiate Athletic Association resign from the American Olympic Association, that a statement be prepared and published as to the reasons for doing so, that a copy be forwarded to the Amateur Athletic Union, and that this latter organization be informed that the colleges of this country again deny its authority in any way to control the participation of their undergraduates in intercollegiate athletic competitions, here or abroad.

[This recommendation was adopted by the Association.]

PALMER E. PIERCE.

ADDRESSES.

I. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED).

With this twenty-first Conference, the National Collegiate Athletic Association begins auspiciously the third decade of its history. A dozen or more colleges are seeking to join the Association today. This annually recurring increase in membership indicates that the N. C. A. A. is a living body with a distinct field of service, and that its influence is growing. Many educational institutions, however, are not members. Whenever opportunity offers, the council desires that invitations be extended them to join. The sole condition of membership is as stated in Article V of the Constitution:

"The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this Constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. *The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.*"

It is therefore evident that no effort is being made to establish a strong, centralized control of collegiate athletics. The principle of local government was adopted by the associated colleges at the formation of their union in 1905, and has never been departed from. It is believed, however, that good and satisfactory direction of intercollegiate sports can be secured only through the formation of local leagues. Eventually these may become more closely affiliated with the national organization than at present. This, however, will come (if it does) from a process of evolution and not revolution.

The number of college conferences is increasing. That they are struggling to deal successfully with the many complex problems connected with intercollegiate sports, a careful reading of the reports of the representatives of the eight districts into which the United States is divided will reveal. The reports also reveal the necessity for the coöperation of all educational institutions in the effort to make athletics and physical training a part of the educational program, to suppress excesses, and to increase benefits. Dr. Penick, reporting for the Texas district, strikingly says:

"What is needed here is the proper control of intercollegiate athletics, a fuller appreciation of the fact that intercollegiate athletics should be educational in purpose, as well as recreational, and that they must be controlled by the schools themselves with that end in view. The greatest problem connected with the carrying out of this program is the solution of the three-headed monster,—*proselyting, professionalizing, and commercializing.*"

As usual, this and other reports of the eight district representatives have been printed and distributed. In them will be found a composite picture of athletic conditions among the colleges of this great land. The printed proceedings of the annual N. C. A. A. conferences are now recognized as a first-class source of the history of amateur athletics in the United States since the organization of this association in 1905. Libraries are seeking to complete their files of these documents, but, unfortunately, the supply of old copies is not equal to the demand.

You will receive reports from the following playing rules committees,—Football, Soccer, Basket Ball, Swimming, Volley Ball, Boxing, Wrestling, Lacrosse, and Track and Field.

Briefly, it may be stated that in all parts of the country football continues the most popular of college sports. On the whole it has been admirably played during 1926, although it must be admitted there have been instances of poor sportsmanship and violations of the principles of the amateur spirit as set forth in the constitution of the N. C. A. A. It is believed, however, that the academic authorities have in most, if not all, of these cases taken the steps necessary to correct the glaring faults that came to public notice.

The rules of play have been subjected to considerable criticism and certain suggested changes have been advocated by many. Perhaps the most important of them is the proposition to remove coaches from the side lines, so that they will not be able to direct and control the games, as it is claimed they have been doing. It is argued that after the ball is put in play the players should have all the responsibilities of the game; that by removing side-line control self-reliance, initiative, and undergraduate leadership would be developed instead of suppressed, as under the present system. The change certainly would lessen the importance of the coach and increase that of the captain of the eleven.

It is not thought advisable for this body to instruct its Football Rules Committee definitely, as it did back in 1905, but it seems quite in order to recommend to them serious consideration of this advocated addition to the rules, as well as other proposed legislation to prevent the huddle and to quicken the play.

That the hazards of this strenuous game have been minimized

by the excellent rules of play prepared by your efficient committee is evidenced by the few serious casualties during the past season. One college man, four high school boys, one marine soldier, and one player in a town eleven died from injuries received on football playing fields. The insurance companies do not rate football as extra hazardous. Efficient precautionary rules have been adopted by many states and cities, requiring medical examination of school boys before a competitive game, two or three weeks at least of preparatory training, and permitting only one game a week. These have greatly assisted in lessening the casualties.

Baseball has lost its former great popularity with college students. It seems difficult to explain satisfactorily the reason for this. It may be that the professional has hurt the college game, especially where the two have not been kept separate. Baseball is a fine, distinctive American product, and the colleges should not lose interest in it. A successful effort was made during the past season to reawaken interest in community amateur baseball throughout the United States. The National Amateur Athletic Federation, through one of its members, the American Legion, organized about 6,000 boys' clubs, and held community, state, inter-state, and national championships which aroused great interest and enthusiasm. This was accomplished through proper local leadership and by making the games strictly amateur. Should not the colleges make a concerted effort to revive baseball? To this end it is recommended that a baseball committee be appointed to report on, and, if thought advisable, to prepare college baseball rules, and to recommend to the colleges the action necessary to stimulate the interest in it of their undergraduates.

That excellent sport, soccer, seems to be growing in popularity. Most colleges are encouraging its use by undergraduates for whom American Rugby is too strenuous.

Basket ball continues to gain in popular favor. More copies of the playing rules for this game are sold than for any other sport. It is now rated as a major sport by many colleges. Over one hundred thousand copies of our copyrighted rules of play for these games are sold annually.

Track and field, golf, hockey, swimming, fencing, lacrosse, boxing, wrestling, volley ball, and tennis are being enjoyed by increasing numbers of undergraduates.

The 1926 National Collegiate Track and Field Meet was held in the new Municipal Stadium in Chicago last June, and was a great success. Seventy-two colleges participated and all parts of the United States were represented. Mr. Stagg and his assistants, Messrs. Griffith and Jones, are to be felicitated upon the success of their efforts to promote these contests for the individual collegiate championships of our country. They have been requested to take charge of the 1927 Track and Field Meet to be held in

Chicago next summer. A wonderful spirit pervades these games. They have done much to elevate the standards of sportsmanship throughout our land. You are urged to give hearty support to the 1927 games.

Your swimming committee, under the leadership of Messrs. Luehring and Sullivan, have been very successful in stirring up interest in this excellent sport, and have been requested to arrange for collegiate championship races in 1927. The Association is under great obligation to the U. S. Naval Academy for the hospitality extended again this year to the undergraduate swimming athletes and their coaches.

It is recommended that the Committees on Boxing and Wrestling give careful consideration to the desirability of inaugurating in 1927 national intercollegiate championships in their respective sports. It may be practicable to hold a combined meet that would be interesting and helpful in promoting greater participation by undergraduates in these manly games.

During last year's conference a resolution was passed recommending that the colleges do not employ in any capacity after September 1, 1926, any person who, after that date, may be connected with professional football. The purpose was to keep separate amateur and professional football. The necessity for this is apparent. Many of those interested in the professional game have given hearty support to the movement, and the unfortunate incidents of 1925 were not repeated in 1926.

Whether or not American Rugby will continue a strictly college game remains to be seen. Some argue that there is much in favor of professional football, provided it is played well and clean, and can be kept separate and apart from the amateur game. They say, "Would not professional games, properly played and controlled, provide a spectacular sport to the benefit of the public? And would not the colleges be likely to benefit, if some of the excessive attention now riveted on intercollegiate football contests were diverted to other fields?"

But I will not dwell longer on this interesting subject for fear of trespassing on the report of the Committee of Five, which was appointed last December to give consideration to the subject of intercollegiate football. Professor Richardson, of Dartmouth, chairman of the committee, will soon state the results of their study. One thing we can all agree upon, and that is the vital necessity of not permitting professionals and amateurs to mingle in our college competitive sports. If they did the amateur would be sure to disappear, and the desired general participation in athletics by undergraduates as well.

You are also to hear the preliminary report of the survey kindly undertaken by the Carnegie Foundation. Without a doubt, Dr. Howard Savage and his assistants are doing a valuable work in

an efficient manner. When it is completed, the educational institutions of the United States will have available information and data that should prove of great assistance in determining policies and in adopting or perfecting organizations for the direction and control of their athletic and physical training activities.

Permit me again to refer to the necessity of faculty control of collegiate athletics and coöperation of the colleges through local leagues. In our Fifth District Dean Beyer reports that practically all the colleges are members of such governing bodies. He also states:

"Stadium building is approaching completion in the larger institutions, and campaigns for field houses are under way. Stadiums were financed and field houses are being financed through the issue of bonds, and many of the colleges and universities have assumed financial obligations which will require ten to twenty years or more for their liquidation. Coaches' salaries in large part, and bonds in their entirety, are paid from gate receipts. Gate receipts depend on winning teams. Successful teams require good athletes, and good athletes 'do not grow on every bush.' Every conference frowns on recruiting and proselyting, and some of the conferences have passed resolutions and regulations forbidding coaches and members of the department of physical education to offer any inducements to secondary schools athletes. Free scholarships for athletes are under the ban. *In spite of these regulations, high schools, junior colleges, and the smaller colleges are raided continually by the stronger institutions, both inside and outside of the district.*"

"This is a condition all too prevalent in the Central West, and may be present in other sections. Heroic treatment is necessary. . . . The movement in order to be effective should be nation-wide; it is a condition worthy of the consideration of the N. C. A. A."

Dean Beyer can be assured that this condition does exist in other districts. It prevails especially in the unorganized Eastern states. Even this city can furnish a brilliant example of successful recruiting of football players. And what shall be said of conditions in certain Pennsylvania colleges? How can the attendant evils of this serious problem be dealt with efficiently unless the colleges are thoroughly organized for coöperative effort? The solution would be simple if all the colleges were united in local conferences. They could then adopt and enforce eligibility rules that would minimize improper proselyting and other abuses existing among the colleges themselves. It would not be so easy, however, to prevent the debauching now going on of high and preparatory school lads. To succeed here would require the coöperation

of the authorities of such schools. United effort is being attempted by the Western Conference, which has a working agreement with the high school principals of their district.

Yes, as Dean Beyer well says, this is a condition worthy of your consideration. Are the colleges going to face the issue and organize, in order, as our constitution states, "to maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and make efficient use of sports for character building?"

President Hopkins of Dartmouth has well stated: "Athletics as existent in the colleges today admittedly have their grave weaknesses, their serious faults, and their unfortunate influences. Nevertheless, the history of the past quarter century shows not only an eagerness, but a capacity in the field of athletic control for correcting evils and enhancing virtues, viewed in terms of influence upon ideals of community life among undergraduates, that has not been exceeded in other fields of human activity within or without the college."

Nevertheless, much remains to be done, and I urge upon the colleges the determination to eradicate all the weaknesses, faults, and unfortunate influences that may still exist in the conduct of their intercollegiate sports and physical training. Coöperation will make it possible, for in union there is strength.

II. SPORTS FOR CHARACTER BUILDING.

DR. H. P. SILVER.

My subject is "Sports for Character Building." Let me give you a picture of the thing that is in my mind. Character is a Greek word. It means something that is carved out. Most of our language has been stolen from some other language, and every man who has been to college knows that. English is sort of a hash, fearfully and wonderfully made. Most people don't know what this word "character" means, just as most men don't know what the word "school" means. If I should pass around a piece of paper and ask the members here representing all these brain factories from the different parts of this country, what is the meaning of the word "school," I wonder how many men would know. Well, that is another Greek word, and do you know what it means? It is the Greek word "schola," and it means leisure, which is just this problem I am talking about. What are you going to do with your leisure? That is the big problem.

The old Greeks took these people who had leisure and put them to work studying, and these little groups that had the leisure to study came together and worked things over, and these little groups became known as schools. They are the leisure class.

They didn't do like the Indians out in Oklahoma, sit along the curbstone smoking poor tobacco; they tried to do something with their leisure of a constructive nature. You are where you are, and I am where I am, because the ancient Greeks had a vision of service, and spent their leisure time on the development of the character, not only of themselves but of mankind. That is one of the fine contributions that has been made to human history.

What are we Americans going to do with our leisure? Have we the same inspiration for service that those old Greeks had? Do we love art, do we love music, do we love literature? What do we love? That is a big problem.

I should like to see an organization like this very seriously consider what the nation will do with its leisure. We are living in an artificial age. We put eighteen men out on the ballfield to play baseball, and fifty thousand sit there and watch them. I don't know whether that is an ideal with some people or not, but how can we get the fifty thousand to do something that the eighteen men will watch? That is a big problem. How can we get the spirit of the baseball players into the crowd? How can we get the spirit of the football men into the crowd? How can we get the spirit to do your best in the world of business into the crowd? We certainly haven't it now. Men in athletics try to establish records that will last; men of business today are trying to make things that won't last, so they can sell more. I believe that here in America we are degrading the standards in business so far as our manufactured articles are concerned. They don't make things as good as they used to make them. Silk is not as good, carpets don't stand up as well, velvets are not as good. If you take some old piece of furniture out to be fixed, they tell you they don't make it like that now. No, they stamp them out by machinery. The idea of business is to speed up and make a lot. That isn't true in athletics, as I understand athletics. In athletics, every man tries to do the best he knows how. That is the spirit we need in America to remake the ideals of the world of business.

Your president said that what you wanted in your organization was evolution, not revolution. Well, evolution and education are the same thing. The word means the same thing. Education means to draw, to lift out; evolution means the unfolding of life. The purpose of all schools is to give life a chance to express itself. Education hasn't simply to do with the mind; the purpose of education is to release life, to set it free, to give it an opportunity for self-expression. That is the purpose of education. It isn't the purpose of education to turn out factory-made products, all looking alike. The purpose of education is to release life, as God made life. When God made life, he thought of something more than brains. Education isn't filling life up with something from outside, education is getting what you have got inside, out. There

are the same number of muscles in the helpless baby in the cradle as in the greatest athlete that ever entered a contest. The only difference is that one is asleep and undeveloped, the other has found self-expression. Education, as I understand education, consists in the development of life, of the evolution of life, and of life as God made life, with a physical body, with a mind, with a soul. And real education is where the physical body has been so developed that it is in harmony with physical nature, and the mind so developed that it is in harmony with the highest intelligence, and the soul so developed and awakened that it is in harmony with the Infinite, with God himself. Education is false that emphasizes simply the mental development, and education is false that emphasizes simply the physical development, and education is dangerous and ruinous that advocates physical and mental development and does not touch the moral side of life.

Character, according to the Greek, is something that is "cut-out." It is made by hard knocks,—that is the way it is made. A sculptor with his mallet and chisel takes a rough piece of marble from the quarry and makes out of it some beautiful thing to give expression to an ideal in his own soul. As he works upon that rough stone, he knocks away everything that interferes with the beauty that he has conceived in his mind. That is what we mean by character.

I believe that athletics, using the physical powers of life, are an absolutely essential part in the carving out of that statue. I believe that the classroom, with its teachings, with its challenge to men to use their intelligence, is an absolute, a necessary part of that development. I believe also that it is absolutely essential that a man shall know that there is something behind all this physical world, that there is something behind all the records of human experiences, that there is a great overruling and guiding Providence, an architect that made all this, and sustained all this, and placed within man that which he finds nowhere else,—something that enables him to form a language, makes him hunger for friendship, makes it possible for him to think of tomorrow, finds him full of hopes and ideals that knit his life to the life of others with love, and that makes him feel, when someone who loved him has fallen dead and is silent at his side, that this is not a wasted and destroyed life, but that there is something bigger and larger than this, and that out of that sleep life shall waken, as he awakens every morning from his sleep, which is but a symbol of death and the awakening.

I don't see how we are going to get along, we people of America. We put emphasis in the wrong place. If we put our emphasis on merchandise, if we put our emphasis on the banking world, if we put our emphasis on athletics, on so-called education alone, I

believe we are on the highway to ruin, unless we keep our people's eyes fastened on something high and noble, and something fine.

And what we need today is that America be aroused to a sense of some responsibility. The most damnable thing in my mind today is the talk about "America first." That is what killed every nation that ever lived. That is what laid Egypt in ashes; that is what destroyed Assyria, Babylonia, Phoenicia, Rome. All these great peoples committed suicide when they thought of themselves and became lovers of pleasure. Every nation, like every individual, in order to save itself needs a great task, needs to work like the sculptor on the block of time committed to his care, to cut out something according to an ideal. I have always felt that if athletics are properly used, and if men are taught the dignity and sanctity of the physical body, they will make a great contribution to the welfare of our nation.

Let me close what I have to say with this challenge. We are on a mighty low level now. We have been selling out too cheap. We Americans have been too lazy to work. We have called workmen in from all the nations of the world; instead of struggling to raise our ideals in accordance with the faith of our fathers, we have let too many of them come in great multitudes and drag us down with their continental European standards. I believe the time has come when we should challenge men who love this country, who love our ideals, who realize that this nation was born in struggle, to reassert that spirit in themselves. We want more of the spirit of the pioneer.

We are getting lazy. We ride up in elevators. We move around in automobiles. We ferret down in the ground, and are carried by all these trains and cars. Our life is an artificial life. We have lost the knowledge of how to do things. Very few women know how to cook. No man could make his own clothes. We are living in an artificial world, and I believe that what we need is to get back to life as God made life, to teach everybody to use the gifts that God gave them, the physical body for physical service, for work. You know the simple story in the Garden of Eden, when man fell in sin, and God said, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Work is the great saviour of men.

I appeal to men who are struggling to make a high use of their leisure. Don't get restless about it, if you can't do it in a minute. Try to teach Americans these two things: How to use their leisure in a constructive way for the nation's health, and then how to inject into the world of business what you have got in athletics, where every man wants to be proud of the work he does. I think that is what we lack today. There are too many men doing just as little as they can, instead of doing the best they know how. Every man should be ashamed to do less than the best.

Don't be discouraged! It takes time. In the name of our Father, God, let us Americans reassert the love of liberty. We are having all our liberties stolen away from us. We have handed them over to legislators and members of Congress, and they think they have a right to take away anything they want. My brothers, those things were bought with precious blood. Are there enough Americans in this land to assert the fact that we are a people not to be controlled by law, but to be guided by ideals, that we want just as little law as possible, that we want just enough to make the great machinery of this world function, but that we want the inspiration of ideals? That is what we need today. And you men, I believe, can help put that thought into the hearts of the men of your day and generation. If you do that, my brothers, you will do a lot more than simply developing winning athletic teams for the field of contest,—you will be making a contribution to the building up of the character of the manhood of America.

I wish you success in all your efforts. Never lose sight of the fact that you are on a very high plane; you are dealing with a very sacred thing, the human body. It may be degraded lower than that of the brute, or it may be lifted up to the heights. I believe that in the developing of it, as you men are trying to develop it, you are seeking to save it from ruining itself.

III. EDUCATIONAL USE OF ATHLETICS AT THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL M. B. STEWART, SUPERINTENDENT, U. S. M. A.

I trust that you will all appreciate the reluctance with which I undertake to discuss any phase whatever of either education or athletics before an assemblage such as this, a reluctance all the greater because I am practically without the personal background to give flavor of authority to anything I may say on either subject.

To begin with, I cannot take credit for being either an educator or an athlete. In the educational field, I might perhaps lay claim to being a sort of rough-dried teacher. I have never been an athlete, rough-dried or otherwise.

Before going to the Military Academy, my athletic tendencies were absorbed in a lively cross-country chase after the elusive but useful dollar. At the Academy, my spare time was largely taken up with walking innumerable punishment tours, which, while they doubtless served in a way to prepare me for my subsequent career as an infantry officer, were of doubtful educational value. In later life, my efforts have been confined to a rotten imitation of

the game of golf whose only educational value has been to add color and variety to my vocabulary.

However, in the course of my thirty odd years of service as an officer I have had many opportunities to experiment with and observe the influence of athletics on training of various kinds, and in consequence to arrive at quite definite conclusions about the educational value of athletics.

Broadly speaking, education, as I understand it, is the process of training the individual not only to cope successfully with the problems of life but also to become a useful member of society. In this process, educators have traditionally concerned themselves chiefly with mental development, paying little regard to outside influences, and particularly little to the intimate relation between the mind and the body. This brings me to the subject of my talk, the influence of athletics on education.

Discussion of this subject has, of late years, been accompanied by much tumult and shouting both pro and con, and the heat of discussion has doubtless given rise to exaggeration on both sides. Somewhere, in between the pros and the cons, there must be a middle ground which is capable of logical defense.

In order to evaluate the influence of athletics on education, let us consider for a moment some of the effects of athletic training and some of the by-products of participation in athletic competition.

In the first place, I assume that no one will deny that athletics properly directed are productive of strong healthy bodies. I also assume that no one will deny that the mind benefits from being in a strong healthy body. The thinkers of all ages have testified to the benefits of *mens sana in corpore sano*. Another writer has expressed the same idea in converse fashion. He said: "Nature demands her due. In a sick body the mind cannot remain fresh and clear. It is shunted by the selfish body from the great things to which it should be entirely devoted." For "sick" we may equally read "weak" and say that the mind is shunted by the weak body from the great things to which it should be entirely devoted; for while the sick body is an active handicap to the mind, the weak body is a subtle menace to its strength. The man who is conscious of bodily weakness is fertile soil for an inferiority complex that will not remain content with destroying his confidence in his physical powers, but is apt to destroy his confidence in his mental powers. I grant you that there are notable exceptions to this rule, just as there are exceptions to all rules. On the other hand, confidence in one's physical ability stimulates corresponding confidence in one's mental vigor. If you require proof of this statement, think of some of the youngsters you have known, youngsters blessed with splendid athletic bodies, half-baked education, and no experience, who have gone out into the world full

of confidence in their ability to take the world apart and put it together again in better fashion—and who have got away with it! In a word, the psychologists tell us that confidence is a prerequisite to success in any effort. Need I say to you that the best way to develop this confidence in a man's physical ability is through athletics—through the actual test of doing things in competitive effort?

There is another important by-product of athletics. I refer to physical coördination, the control of mind over muscle, the discipline of the body which enables the mind to control and direct its movements. This coördination, this domination of the mind over the body, is an inseparable by-product of athletic training. The athlete's body is merely the agency with which he performs. His mind is the power that directs and controls the performance, and the mind that has been trained to control and direct the body in the precise and accurate athletic performance has been given training that will aid it in any effort it undertakes.

Let us now consider another by-product of athletics—concentration. Nothing requires more perfect concentration than successful athletic effort, because successful athletic effort must be practically automatic, which means that the mind must be wholly concentrated on its control of the body. A mind habituated to this degree of concentration is a mind trained to concentrate on anything.

Another by-product is alertness, as is also its twin brother, decision. A man can go about the solution of a mathematical problem with the greatest of deliberation,—in fact, the more the better,—but the man who blocks a play through the line or who handles an infield grounder has got to be on the alert, and trained to instant decision.

Finally, there is one more by-product of athletic competition to which I want to invite your attention briefly. I refer to that quality which we call determination, the will to win, the quality without which no athlete can hope for success, the quality which drives the protesting body to the limit of its powers and then a little beyond. This quality is an essential by-product of athletic effort. It is a quality of mind, not of another part of the anatomy as the popular four-letter name for it would suggest. Paradoxically, the athlete's guts are in his mind.

Now, let us sum up for a moment these by-products of athletic competition: Confidence, coördination, concentration, determination, alertness, decision; all qualities of mind, all qualities of inestimable value to a man in any effort he may undertake, all qualities awakened and developed by athletic training.

I have had occasion recently to study the catalogues of a number of colleges and universities, and I was particularly interested in

one thing I noted in a large number of them. In defining the elements of the education they offered the student, they included character-building as one of the primary purposes of education. In general they offered certain courses designed to educate the student in this respect. How far they may be successful in accomplishing their purpose, I do not know. Whether they are successful or not is beside the question. To my mind, the point is that all of these educators apparently feel that character-building is an important part of their task in educating the youth of the country.

If it be important,—and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion it is far and away the most important element in education,—then, to my mind, athletics plays an essential part in education. I assume, of course, that by character-building is meant the development of those qualities of mind and soul that stamp a man as a useful member of society, a man who recognizes his obligations to society and who is willing to meet those obligations even at a sacrifice to his own interest and convenience.

Let us now consider what it is that actuates the athlete in his efforts. Let us ask ourselves the question: What makes the college athlete voluntarily forego his own pleasure and undergo the drudgery of ceaseless practice five days in a week to play one game on the sixth day? What is it? The coaches and the fans will answer you that they do these things from a sense of obligation to the Alma Mater, that they drudge and battle for the good name of the Alma Mater, which reason appeals to me as the very best of reasons for doing it and one that should be encouraged. To them, college, for the time, is society, their world; and if athletics is the medium for making them recognize their obligations to their world to the extent of sacrificing their time and their comfort, then athletics is playing an important part in character-building.

Others will tell you cynically that it is the love of the spotlight that makes them do it. Well, what of it? What if it is the love of the spotlight that makes them sacrifice themselves in the belief that they are upholding the honor of their Alma Mater? What is it that makes most of us do public-spirited things. If it isn't that same love of the spotlight, then why don't we make more of an effort to keep our doings out of the newspapers? And after all, what does love of the spotlight mean except an honest desire for the esteem and the admiration of our fellowmen, and if that desire is strong enough in us to make us sacrifice ourselves for their benefit, why isn't it a very commendable element of character?

Whichever it may be, obligation to the Alma Mater or love of the spotlight, that moves the college athlete to self-sacrifice in the interest of his fellowmen, the net result is to develop in him

elements of character that will make him a more useful member of society in later life.

What I have said of the motives that actuate the college athlete is equally true of the athlete who represents any other grouping, whether it be the squad, the company, the class, the club, or the community. The man who represents any of these groupings in athletic competition does so from a sense of obligation to his group, and from a desire for the esteem of his group. And I repeat that both reasons form the basis of commendable qualities of character.

Granted, all of this for the athlete; but what of the rest of the student body,—the fans, the onlookers, the bystanders? In what way do they benefit from these character-forming sports? The answer is that they benefit spiritually, in a different, but not less valuable way.

Of late years we have heard quite a lot about group consciousness, community interest, the get-together spirit, and what it all means to organized society in one way or another. It is not necessary for me to enumerate for you the various means employed to inculcate this spirit, this teamwork in various groupings. You are as familiar with them as I. In college, athletics arouses this group consciousness, and it does it more effectively, more completely, and more enduringly than any other means yet conceived. We are prone to think of the athletic rally or of the cheering section at a game merely as emotional outlets, as demonstrations of a pleasurable hysteria, but are they? Isn't there something more? Have you ever watched the student body at a critical moment in a football game with its home team backed up against its own goal posts fighting with all it has and all it knows against a touchdown? Have you seen that student body unconsciously huddle closer together as though drawn by invisible bonds? Have you heard it hurling "Fight! Fight! Fight!" across the field at its team? Have you seen this and heard this, have you looked into their faces, and do you doubt that every man in that student body is fighting with all his heart and soul, just as the men down on the field are fighting with every ounce of their strength? Could you ask for a more dramatic demonstration of group consciousness, community interest, teamwork, or what not, than that? Do you doubt that group consciousness thus born and developed in a man's soul can never completely die? Do you think that this spirit can ever be erased from his character, and do you doubt that it will tend to make him a more valuable member of society?

Gentlemen, I remind myself of a classmate's experience in one of our drawing classes. We were doing free hand sketches, copying various pictures which were given to us to copy. This classmate was given a picture of a cat lying on the floor. The cat had a long tail, disposed in graceful curves on the floor beside

him. Something about this tail seemed to fascinate my classmate. He studied it at length and finally began to draw it. The more he worked on that tail, the more interested he became in it, with the result that the end of the week found him with nothing on the board except the cat's tail. In consequence he got a mark of zero for the week and was reported for idling in the drawing academy. It seems to me that perhaps, like my classmate, I have gone about my job tail end first.

If so, let me now sketch in the rest of the cat. We believe in athletics at the Military Academy. We believe in them because we know that they develop desirable elements of character. Confidence, coördination, alertness, determination, concentration, discipline, the spirit of the team, of self-sacrifice, of public service, are all qualities that go to make the kind of man we need in our business. And we try to practise what we preach. We encourage athletics,—more, we require athletics. At no other institution in the country, with the exception of the Naval Academy, are systematic physical development and athletics given more consideration. Beginning almost with his first day at the Academy, the newcomer is introduced to mass calisthenics and to instruction in the elements of the various major and minor sports. This is followed by a year of systematic daily instruction in the gymnasium, during which he is taught to use all of the ordinary gymnasium apparatus, to box, to wrestle, to swim, to fence, to ride, to dance—yes, to dance, because we believe that the ability to dance gives a man a social confidence and ease that are of value to him. Later on, he is required to participate in a comprehensive schedule of intramural sports, including football, baseball, basketball, soccer, lacrosse, track, tennis, polo, and golf. I might interject that they did not give instruction in golf in my time—a failure which perhaps accounts for the many bum players among the older generation in the army. In all of these sports, every man at some time or another is required to take part as a member of his company team, with the double idea of developing him in the valuable features of all of these sports, and of making it possible for him to teach them to his men later on in his career as an officer.

Gentlemen, to repeat: Organized athletics for the whole student body is not a theory with us at the Military Academy. It is a fact, established by some years of practice. We believe in it and we practise it with all of the thoroughness that time and circumstance permit. At the same time, we practise moderation. We do not encourage athletics as a competitor with academic effort, but as a valuable aid to its greater effectiveness.

IV. THE RELATION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL TO THE PURPOSE OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.

PROFESSOR ERNEST H. WILKINS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

I am doubly glad to have the opportunity of addressing this Association.

In the first place, I consider it an honor to be called into the councils of an organization which has done so much for the improvement of the general character of college sport. College sport is and always will be an integral part of college education. The good which you have done in the realm of college sport has extended, therefore, beyond the limits of the playing field, and has had a good effect upon the general morale of college life.

In the second place, I am thankful to have the opportunity of urging you to cure an unhealthy condition which not only menaces the future of the main intercollegiate sport, but is interfering seriously with the endeavor of the American college to achieve the purpose for which it exists. I am thankful to have the opportunity of urging precisely you to do this, because you are in a better position to take effective curative action than any single institution or than any other national organization.

Intercollegiate football is at the present time an enormously powerful force in the life of the nation. You have helped to make it so. Every enormously powerful force, if ill-directed or undirected, may work great harm. By your salutary actions in the past you have led us to look to you for leadership in the control of football. If, by the extension of your previous policies, you will now adequately control it, you will deserve national gratitude.

Twenty years ago intercollegiate football was on trial because of the dangerousness of the game to the men who played it. You saved the situation.

Today intercollegiate football is again on trial, but this time on a new and still more serious indictment. We are not greatly concerned today with the effect of football upon the men who play the game. Even for them it has its disadvantages, which should be lessened; but for them it has also great advantages, which often do outweigh, and might be made generally to outweigh, its disadvantages. But the men who play the game are but a tiny fraction—somewhere between one and two per cent—of the total college population of the country. What happens to any two per cent in their college training is, of course, important; but it is obviously far less important than what happens to the ninety-eight per cent. And the new indictment against the intercollegiate football is precisely this, that intercollegiate football, as at present conducted, interferes seriously with the education of

the ninety-eight per cent—that is, the general mass of undergraduate students.

Suppose it does! What of it? What difference does it make whether the college students of today receive an efficient education or not?

It makes an infinite difference. For the future of the American nation rests primarily with the college students of today. It is, of course, perfectly true that America has numbered and numbers among her leaders men of the richest experience, men of the greatest ability, men of the noblest idealism, who have never been through college. But it is equally and increasingly true that on the whole America derives its leaders, in all fields, from among the graduates of its colleges.

If their leadership is strong, wise, and high-minded, America will prosper. If their leadership is weak, unwise, low-minded, America will decline.

Their leadership will be strong, wise, and high-minded if they receive in college an efficient education. Their leadership will be weak, unwise, or low-minded in proportion as the education which they receive in college is, for any reason whatsoever, inefficient.

The purpose of the American college is to train its students in body, mind, and spirit in such a way as to make them efficient leaders for human society.

Efficient leadership requires, in the first place, a trained body—for only a trained body can stand the exhausting strain of real leadership. A trained body means a body that is not only negatively free from disease, but is positively charged with active health.

Efficient leadership requires in the second place a trained mind. That means a mind which can analyze a situation; which has or can get the information that will suggest a promising course of action; and which has the persistent energy and the flexibility that will follow through that course of action to a triumphant end.

Efficient leadership requires, most of all, a trained spirit. That means a spirit which is gladly and loyally conscious of the bond that links all men together; a spirit which tests every word and every deed by the test of absolute honesty; a spirit which finds its greatest fullness of life in the enrichment of other life.

If the colleges produce such leadership, they fulfill their purpose. If they do not, they fail. Every element in college life is good or bad just in proportion as it tends to help or tends to thwart the development of such leadership. And every element which by this test proves to be bad, must be either cured, or cut off.

What is the effect of intercollegiate football as at present conducted upon the training of the general mass of undergraduates in respect to body, mind, and spirit?

There are three ways in which it helps that training. They are set forth as follows in the "Report on Intercollegiate Football" by Committee G of the American Association of University Professors:

"In the first place it affords a recreation so absorbing as to dispell for the time being whatever mental weariness and anxieties the week may have brought.

"In the second place it creates a strong sense of common interest. The sight of the filled stands evokes and intensifies the consciousness of human community, and the sense of the emotional solidarity of each stand, strengthened as each stand participates vicariously in the action of runner or passer or tackler, is in itself a stirring thing. This sense of common interest, continuing throughout the season, tends to develop a common bond of loyalty.

"In the third place it affords for the entire football season a clean and interesting topic of conversation and of thought."

These are very real advantages; but in the opinion of the great majority of my colleagues, and in mine, they are far outweighed by the respects in which intercollegiate football interferes with the triple training which the American college seeks to give.

It is not the only thing that so interferes. I would not for a moment place on intercollegiate football the blame for all our shortcomings. And I beg to assure you that college teachers in general and Committee G in particular are deeply and actively concerned with many other problems. But the fact remains that in our opinion intercollegiate football interferes to an intolerable degree with the attainment of the purpose of the American college.

The indictment, as formulated in the football report of Committee G, contains five counts. Copies of this report have been sent you recently, and I assume that you have its substance well in mind. In my presentation of the five counts, I shall therefore not repeat the full statements which you will find in the report. I shall review the several counts only briefly, and shall point out in each case how the tendency in question serves to hinder efficient education.

The first count is the over-excitement about football which prevails through the autumn, increasing as the season advances, not limited to the days of the games, infecting more and more of student time and thought, and culminating in the weeks of the big games at the end of the season. This over-excitement manifests itself directly in the neglect of college work, both through the relegation of that work to a position of minor interest and through the actual time taken by prolonged discussions, pep sessions, migrations, and celebrations. This neglect shows itself in absence, in failure to prepare assigned class work, in failure to

do collateral reading and to write papers and reports on time, and in inattention in class.

This over-excitement interferes directly with the mental training of the college student, first, because it causes him to do a considerable amount of his work poorly or to neglect it altogether; second—and this is a still more serious matter—because it tends, in the early part of the college year, to establish the habit of doing work poorly or not doing it at all; and this habit, once formed, tends to continue throughout the year, particularly after it has been reinforced by the experiences of successive football seasons.

The second count, which is closely related to the first but is still more important and far reaching, is the distortion in the student mind of the normal scale of values of college work and of life. Broadly speaking, the tendency is to think that success in football is more significant and more desirable than any other kind of success. This tendency is greatly increased by publicity of many sorts, and by the sheer magnitude of the enormous financial outlay involved in the maintenance of football. It manifests itself among students in the indiscriminate hero-worship of successful players; in the feeling—and in action based thereon—that high school football players are the most desirable of all possible college freshmen; and, worst of all, in the relative depreciation of less spectacular types of success, and, in particular, in the depreciation of success in college work.

This depreciation of success in college work shows itself in two ways: first, in lack of esteem, or even in something like scorn, for those who win distinction in college work, and second, in the tendency to be satisfied, regardless of one's potential ability, with work just good enough to win a passing grade. This distortion of values thus strikes at the very heart of the effort of the college to give mental training to its students—for you cannot give proper mental training to a student who is so unconvinced of the value of what you are trying to do that he will not, on his side, put forth an effort commensurate with his potential ability. And the students of the highest ability, those who are the most likely of all to win positions of outstanding leadership in our national life, are and will be discouraged from the endeavor to attain the full educational development of their ability, just so long as distinction in college work rates low in the undergraduate scale of values.

Furthermore, this same distortion of values interferes with the efficient training of the spirit; for it sets up, or reinforces, ideals which are in conflict with those ideals of mutual human service which alone make for the highest type of leadership. If there are two lessons which above all others the American public and, in particular, American youth, need to learn at the present time, they are, first, that publicity is not the ultimate measure of personal significance, and, second, that financial display is not the

ultimate measure of success. And intercollegiate football, as at present conducted, glorifies both publicity and financial display.

The foregoing statements with regard to over-excitement and the distortion of values are made on the basis of long and composite experience in the study of college students. I have myself, in the last three years, talked with more than a thousand college students, individually or in small groups, in Chicago and elsewhere, in such a way as to be able to draw what seem to me reliable conclusions as to the effect of intercollegiate football upon their attitude toward life and work. And my conclusions, based upon this mass of direct human evidence, are confirmed by similar conclusions drawn, upon the basis of similar evidence, by colleagues in many colleges.

Over-excitement and the distortion of values are the main counts in the indictment, and should, by themselves, suffice to call for a thoroughgoing reform. But there are other counts as well, secondary, yet still significant.

One of them, the third count in the series, is the fact that intercollegiate football intensifies the drinking evil—that is, that more than the ordinary amount of drinking takes place before and after football games, particularly among those who are following their teams to games played away from home. Please note that this count, as stated in the Committee G report, and as now repeated, has reference not to the men who play the game but to members of the general non-playing undergraduate body. Please note also that I am not blaming football for the entire drinking evil. I do state that intercollegiate football as at present conducted intensifies the drinking evil; and I further state that any condition which intensifies the drinking evil constitutes a serious interference with the attempt of the colleges to fulfill their educative purpose.

The fourth count is that intercollegiate football games are the object of a considerable amount of betting on the part of undergraduates. This evil is intimately connected with the migration of team followers to other campuses. We are seeking to train our students to base their dealings with other men upon the honest principle that for value received there must be value given. Any practice which tends to create or intensify the habit of getting something for nothing is not only definitely contrary to the educational endeavor, but is obviously subversive of the stability of our national life.

The fifth count is that intercollegiate football as at present conducted, despite the earnest and partially effective and altogether commendable efforts which you have made, is still largely attended, in student opinion and in fact, by the improper financial attraction and maintenance of football players. And so long as students generally believe that players on their own team or on

other teams are being surreptitiously financed, just so long the talk of football as a builder of general sportsmanship is a mockery. Suppose the game itself to be played with perfect sportsmanship—what difference does that make when students believe that the very presence of some of the players on the football field is evidence of a hidden and powerful and successful dishonesty which is the antithesis of sportsmanship? And what is the effect of this belief upon the endeavor of the colleges to turn out leaders who will base their leadership on honesty?

The five counts I have mentioned are the five main counts brought forward in the report of Committee G with reference to the effect of football upon the undergraduate body as a whole.

If you need more, read the rest of the report; or read indictments other than this. For this indictment does not stand alone. It is but one in an increasing series uttered not only by men who are devoting their lives to the task of higher education—and who may therefore be dismissed as biased when they speak in defence of their life work!—but by thoughtful publicists, and even by undergraduates conscious that they are being thwarted in the high adventure of the educational quest.

That is the situation. What will you do about it?

Every one of the charges I have brought is concerned, directly or indirectly, with the over-excitement produced by the game as at present conducted. That over-excitement, in turn, is due primarily to two causes: first, the intense desire for teams so expert that they may be confidently expected to defeat their rivals, and second, the glare of publicity—in the college community itself, in every larger community which the students touch, and most of all in the daily press—which beats upon the head of the individual football player. These two causes are back of the over-excitement in general, and they are directly and obviously back of the surreptitious financial maintenance of football players.

Any remedy which is to be effective must correct these two causes. That remedy will be best which will correct these two causes most effectively and at the same time interfere least with the benefits of the game. That remedy will be ideal which, while correcting these two causes, will at the same time extend the benefits of the game.

Five different remedial plans have been proposed; and I shall now, in closing, briefly review these five plans. They are the one-year plan, the two-year plan, the four-game plan, the class-team plan, and the double team plan.

The first, which is, I believe, by far the best, was suggested by one of your own members, Dr. Edgar Fauver, of Wesleyan University. It is simply this, that no man should be allowed to engage in intercollegiate competition in a given sport for more than one season. This plan would serve admirably to correct the two un-

derlying causes of the over-excitement. For the annual shift in playing personnel would make constant expectation of a winning team impossible, and would do away very largely with the excessive individual publicity—since that publicity is almost entirely concerned with players who are in their second or third year of performance. Furthermore, it would strike indirectly and effectively at the surreptitious maintenance of football players. For even the men who now participate in the surreptitious maintenance of football players would hesitate to finance for several years a man who could compete in only one year. And the Fauver plan not only corrects the evils I have listed, but definitely extends the advantages of the game, for it multiplies by three the number of men engaging in intercollegiate competition and receiving therefrom those benefits in respect to training in discipline, training in coöperation, and coming under the personal influence of the coach, which you will find stated in the report of Committee G.

Of the other four plans, every one would alleviate the present situation, but no one, in my own opinion, is so thoroughgoing as to give promise of effecting a cure.

The two-year plan is similar in tendency to the one-year plan, but is obviously less effective, both in its correction of evils and in its extension of benefits. It has two forms. The first, proposed at the last annual meeting of this Association by Dr. Wilce, of Ohio State University, is to the effect that competition should be limited to the junior and senior years. This would act to reduce the surreptitious maintenance of football players; but I do not think that it would greatly lessen either the confident expectation of a winning team or the amount of publicity beating upon the individual player. Nor would it greatly increase the number of men engaging in intercollegiate competition. The second form of the plan, proposed last autumn by Arthur Howe and again last spring by the Special Committee on Athletics of the Ohio College Association, is to the effect that competition should be limited to the sophomore and junior years. This would not act so effectively to reduce the surreptitious maintenance of football players; but it seems to me superior in every other respect to the first form of the plan. It would also fall in with the increasing feeling that a senior ought to be free to devote himself to final preparation for the serious business of life, which is for him so soon to begin.

The four-game plan was advanced last year at the Wesleyan Undergraduate Parley. It would help to some extent; but if the same men are allowed to play for three years I do not believe that either the confident expectation of a winning team or the publicity centering on individual stars would be greatly decreased. If the total length of the season were to be what it is at present, I do not think that the reduction in the number of games would

make much difference. If, however, the total length of the season, from the time the men first report to the day of the final game, should be limited to, say, six weeks, there would be a decided corrective gain. On the other hand, this plan is inferior to the two preceding plans in that it does not increase at all the total number of men engaged in intercollegiate competition, and in that it would unduly limit the number of outdoor Saturday afternoon entertainments for the college community.

The class team plan has not, I think, been publicly presented hitherto. It originates with Professor Pyre, of Wisconsin, and is to the effect that there should be no varsity team, but that class teams should be allowed to play intercollegiate games—the sophomore team perhaps two games, the junior team perhaps three games, and the senior team perhaps four games. This plan has corrective value and would increase the number of men receiving the experience of intercollegiate competition. But it seems to me that it would be difficult to administer, and that it puts too much stress on playing in the senior year. And I do not believe that the American college will ever be content with the athletic system which does not culminate in a varsity team.

The double team plan has been advocated, I believe, by President Little of the University of Michigan. The essence of this plan is that each college should have two varsity teams, and that when college A plays college B there should be two games, one at A and one at B. This plan has the advantage of increasing the number of men engaged in intercollegiate competition. It would do away almost entirely with football migration, and would consequently diminish the great evils now connected with that migration; but it does not give promise of an effective cure for the other and still greater evils.

You have before you, gentlemen, the opportunity to make a decision momentous not only for the future of the game you love, but for the future of the American college, which I hope and believe you love still more.

You have maintained, and I have maintained, that one of the greatest benefits which intercollegiate football gives to the men who play it is training coöperation—the subordination of individual interest to the good of the whole team. You, as the representatives of collegiate athletics, constitute, in a sense, a single member of that truly All-America college team on which the rest of us are playing too. We are not playing to defeat friendly rivals, we are playing to defeat all the forces of weakness, of ignorance, of inefficiency, of selfishness, and of dishonesty which beset the American nation, and to win new strength, new wisdom, new power, new brotherliness, new standards of honor, new fullness of life. It is the greatest game in the world today. Won't you play the game with us—and help us win?

V. A REPLY TO PROFESSOR WILKINS' REPORT ON "INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL."

DEAN S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

Fifty years ago, November 23, 1876, six college men met in the old Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass., and founded football as an intercollegiate game, adopted a uniform code of rules, scheduled a series of games, and formed the first American Intercollegiate Football Association. As this is the fiftieth year in intercollegiate football, so this is the fiftieth reform or report or indictment of intercollegiate football that has been submitted to this Association or to some similar body for discussion. During these fifty years we have accomplished at least one permanent thing—changed the old Rugby game into a distinctively American game.

Today the voice of the reformer is so conspicuously abroad in the land, it apparently behooves us either to prepare to reform something or to be reformed. Also, since it seems to be the fashion to attack the present generation of college students and particularly their ideas and activities, it is hardly to be expected that such a shining target as football—the finest and most popular of college sports—should escape the lance of the reformer.

I have been asked to reply to the report of Professor Wilkins on "Intercollegiate Football." His report has attracted favorable comment and is one that deserves the thoughtful consideration of college men. For me to reply to this report is no easy task. I trust that you will take into consideration that I have had very little time to give to the study of his report, whereas he has had many months for study, preparation, and research.

A report of a special committee is the combined judgment of many scholarly minds. It is particularly formidable and dangerous when it has attached thereto five pages of references. Such a report with such a bibliography, by its very form, will convince many people that the final word has been written on intercollegiate football. I must admit that such an array of authoritative references has a tendency to intimidate me.

Experience has taught me, however, to examine the list of references before reading *any* report. In that way it is easy to determine whether a report is biased or unbiased, whether it is a prejudiced or an unprejudiced study of the question. It is generally assumed that a report authorized by the American Association of University Professors will present both sides of a question fully.

As I read the list of references I was surprised that certain addresses of eminent educators were not included in the list. It was more noticeable since those men had so often been quoted in

the press on intercollegiate football and on college athletics in general. In that bibliography I do not see listed that brilliant address, "Brief Confession of Faith in Matters Athletic," by President Angell of Yale, at that time Dean Angell of Chicago; nor that thoughtful address on "The Administration of Athletics" by Professor Kennedy of Princeton; nor that scholarly address on "The Place of Athletics in an Educational Program" by President Hopkins of Dartmouth. Of course all good things cannot be included in any one bibliography.

Sections I-V of his report discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the game, as at present carried on, for the undergraduate body, for the members of the squad, for the members of the faculty, for the alumni, and for the public; section VI presents two proposals for reform; and section VII contains certain recommendations as to local procedure. A further analysis of this report shows that eight per cent of it is devoted to the advantages of football, and that ninety-two per cent of it is devoted to the disadvantages of the game as at present carried on, and to the two proposals for reform. The report as a matter of fact is an indictment of intercollegiate football—the severest indictment I have ever read.

The report states that the two major disadvantages of the game from the effect on the undergraduate body are "overexcitement about football which prevails through the autumn and the consequent distortion of values which prevail continuously. This overexcitement results in neglect of class work, of preparation of papers, of collateral reading, and of inattention in the class." In other words, intercollegiate football relegates college work to a position of minor interest and consequent neglect. The second indictment, distortion of values, has "a tendency to exalt football prowess above all other kinds of excellence and to make the football player the object of continued hero worship such as is not accorded to any other college student." Continuing, the report argues that intercollegiate football "gives occasion for drinking, for the encouragement of betting, and for provocation of dishonesty in other respects." It would appear, therefore, that the committee holds to the opinion that football as now conducted furnishes the occasion or the incentive for every crime in the state code with the possible exception of arson and lynching.

Now, if it be true that intercollegiate football is so alluring, so destructive of all ambition for things intellectual and moral that it draws young men too much away from the real purpose of the college and makes them think entirely too much of physical development, that it results in other types of excellence sinking in the relative scale of student estimation, that it gives occasion for drinking, gambling, and dishonesty in other respects, then I would strongly advocate that every college in America abolish

immediately intercollegiate football so that all of us could live the rest of our days in Utopia. The practical men in the college faculty know that these things are not chargeable to intercollegiate football. They further know that if intercollegiate football should be abolished or modified these same evils would continue to exist forever.

College football is a tremendous power, and our object should be to utilize this great power for good in order to bring out the very best there is in college athletics and the very best there is in college. Intercollegiate football has evils,—so has every other college activity. In every normal young man there exists a natural craving for excitement and thrills. Football being the most spectacular and the most dramatic game in all history satisfies the youth of the land and furnishes the opportunity for competitive bodily contact games. The lessons displayed on the gridiron are clean, manly, noble, and idealistic.

Professor Kennedy, of Princeton, says: "College sport is a laboratory training in character. In competitive sport it is necessary for the athlete to mobilize at a given time and at a given place all the skill and intelligence and courage that he possesses; to do this in the face of the most strenuous opposition, to do it with a smile and with a cool head; to do it in a spirit of chivalrous sportsmanship that will not permit him to stoop to that which is base and mean in order to win. If any system that furnishes such a training as this is not very directly serving an educational purpose, then certainly many of us are in error as to what the ends of an education are."

Football is not the only thing that has caused the college student to be filled with overexcitement or to have a distortion of true values, and the college student is no more guilty of these things than is the American people as a whole. Lack of proportion has attained to the dignity of a characteristic national trait. The people of the United States are always going to an excess about something. At present the moving picture is warping our judgments and the automobile is mortgaging our homes. Tennis and golf are today attracting people by the thousands, and there are more golf-widows than there are football-widows. Is it strange that the American people as well as the college students should at this time overvalue the most spectacular and the most fascinating of all games—intercollegiate football? If football did not warp such judgments as are warpable, then something else would. Football is not the only thing that makes us unable to distinguish between the trivial and the important. Abolish football and something else would take its place many times worse. If we cast out this devil will not a hundred other devils occur many times worse? The trouble is not that football is over-

emphasized or that it distorts intellectual values,—the fundamental fault lies in the national character.

Dr. George O. Ferguson, Assistant Dean and Faculty Chairman of Athletics in the University of Virginia, has summed up the situation in this very clear statement: "Football has many and far reaching educational values. And we should not destroy these values in order to eliminate *certain* evils in *certain* colleges. If the faculties of the colleges decide to stop pussyfooting and to handle football as an educational undertaking, they can make of it the educational agency it should be. They cannot do this by passing a few more rules."

This leads us to inquire, "Have college professors a clear idea as to the real purpose of college athletics?" Before any real reform can be accomplished, must not the administrative officers and the faculties come forward with a clean cut statement as to the obligation of the college towards intercollegiate athletics in our educational program? President Angell of Yale had such an idea in mind when he said, "We must believe in all sincerity, as I am sure many of us do not, that physical education, including competitive sports, is an essential part of the obligation of the college and in no sense a mere excrescence to be confided to the outsider or to the transient apprentice. We must recognize that it stands in the closest relation to moral education, which we often pronounce as one of the primary duties of the college, if not, indeed, the very first. We must believe unreservedly in sports for the whole college, and competitive group sports as far as possible. If, then, physical education in the largest sense is an intrinsic part of the work of the college, why should there longer be hesitation in recognizing that fact, and accepting the full responsibilities that go with it?" Can the matter be more clearly stated? I think not.

When the college faculty has the moral courage to announce an educational policy in matters athletic, then will college football be conducted in large measure as it is now, but with no one crying overexcitement or distortion of things intellectual. Until some uniform agreement is reached by the American universities, a college professor here and there will continue to draw an indictment and magnify the evil and minimize the good in intercollegiate football.

Let us ask ourselves in all frankness why there is a distortion of intellectual values in our colleges. Surely football is not the cause or even the minor offender. The cause is deeper than that, and we all know it, but we do not like to admit it.

It seems to me that our blind adoration of book learning has resulted in the overcrowding of our colleges. Every institution of learning is flooded today with students who are unprepared to appreciate a college education. The standards are so very low that almost any boy can enter college without much difficulty.

Many of these men have no aptitude whatever for a college education, but their parents do not know what else to do with them, and the easiest way is to send them to college. Many students are in college with no serious purpose; they are there in many instances for the social standing that a year or two in college will give them. If these statements are true—and what college man doubts them?—why should there not be a distortion of values intellectual? But football is not the cause.

Every college faculty is alarmed at the growth of "college activities"—the vital and absorbing realities for nineteen out of every twenty boys who go to college. The social, literary, dramatic, musical, political, professional, and religious organizations of every kind have so absorbed the time of the students that they seem to us teachers to have little time left for class work or laboratory work or research work. No demands are made by the college faculty commensurate with the demands made by the "college activities." No football practice ever required as much of the player's time as the social clubs make of their members. We are not wholly intellectual, and spare energy must go somewhere. Where can this spare energy go better than in football, that develops fairness, self-control, team-work, self-sacrifice, and the suppression of self for the good of the whole.

Again, if there be distortion of values intellectual, does it follow that it should be charged to football? May it not result from the fact that we have too many instructors and too few professors in our college faculties—not in name, but in ability? Does not our system of modern education destroy in large measure the initiative of the student, and fail completely to develop a sense of responsibility and obligation in each student? Are not these essential qualities that have been lessened developed on the gridiron? Do not the students see and feel this great difference? Herein lies the distortion, for, as Thucydides said centuries ago, "We should remember that one man is much the same as the other, and that he is best who is trained in the severest school." On the intellectual side, if the colleges will establish a common basis of required work, there will be a revival of common interests.

How long can a poor coach hold his position? A very short time—perhaps as long as two successive seasons of bad luck. How long can a poor teacher in our college faculties hold his position? Until Gabriel blows his trumpet! The Athletic Board of Control employs an expert teacher, a man of real personality; but the university proper, if it demands such qualities, fails as often as it succeeds. So long as this condition exists, there will be a distortion of values—a distortion in favor of the best qualified teacher. We may not be willing to admit it, but we as teachers are learning many valuable lessons from the much abused football coach, and we are "capitalizing for academic purposes the

valuable qualities which have hitherto found scope in extracurricular activities." So do not censure football for distortion of values intellectual until we as college men follow a policy of "erecting fewer buildings and hiring better teachers, of throwing the drones off the faculty, and of making the course of study furnish some of the excitement."

Paragraph 12 of the report contains a remarkable statement: "Other disadvantages of football in its present state, secondary only to those already named (overexcitement and distortion) and leading likewise to the impairment of undergraduate morale, are its tendency to give occasion for drinking, its encouragement of betting, and its provocation of dishonesty in various respects." Did anyone present ever believe the day would come that a committee of university professors would say publicly and formally that drinking, betting, and dishonesty rank lower in the scale of values than overexcitement and distortion of values intellectual? Verily, verily, a new standard of values has arisen in the land!

The report further states that because of this distortion of intellectual values "students who might really become leaders in human society fail to attain the normal and desired development of their potential leadership, through failure to acquire and to develop the habits of hard thought and hard work." If students have put an overvaluation on football, certainly members of this committee have put an overvaluation on the cultural side of college education. Surely no men have ever worked harder to acquire the habits of hard thought than have college professors. Slaves have they been to their work, and few there be that have ever become leaders of human society. Here we have an example of the two extremes—overvaluation of football by youth and overvaluation of the cultural side of college education by middle-age. This is what makes it so difficult to arrive at a sane solution of the place of athletics in an educational program. The two should be but two sides of one and the same thing—the association of men, young and old, for serious mental endeavor, and also, in the interval of work, for every wholesome sport.

Why should the committee charge intercollegiate football with being the occasion for drinking in particular. Is drinking any more evident at a football game than it is at any other large gathering of men and women? Is drinking on the increase or decrease among college boys? Ask any administrative officer of twenty-five years' experience how drinking compares with drinking among college students of earlier days. When I was a college student, so far as I know the faculty did not trouble itself about a student under the influence of whiskey unless that student was guilty of a disorder that disturbed the peace of the campus or the city. What a change today! Let any student guilty of intoxication be

brought before the administrative officers, and the severest penalty is meted out to him—dismissal from college.

There is a great deal of drinking at the games, but it is not the college student who is drinking. The very men who should set the best example in ideals and who should guide the boys aright are setting strange examples. "It is to the everlasting credit of the college student that he is holding himself in check and refraining from drinking in spite of the example set for him by his elders." Modifying the conditions under which the games are played will not help the situation so far as drinking is concerned. At present we are a nation of law breakers. We are creatures of the twilight.

Paragraph 26 states that "a specific source of discontent is the employment of non-faculty coaches at salaries higher in proportion, and sometimes absolutely, than professorial salaries." I think it is high time to cease harping on that phase of college athletics. It is not dignified. Insurance companies recognize that certain men must pay a higher premium than others because they are engaged in a hazardous occupation. The same principle holds in regard to the salary of the coach. Let him have two successive bad years, and he is no longer on the pay roll. Again the facts show that members of the coaching staff do not receive higher salaries than heads of departments. Now and then an extraordinary coach receives an extraordinary salary, a salary commensurate with extraordinary men in law, in engineering, and in medicine. This is as it should be.

It would be ideal if each university would create the department of physical education and put it on the same basis as the other departments of the institution. If that were done, then the professor of physical education would be elected in the same manner as other professors of the institution, would receive the same salary, and would have the same tenure of office. If this were done, then the professor of physical education would have the power to select his assistants, subject, of course, to the approval of the proper authorities. I hope to see the day when every coach will be a distinguished member of the faculty, and I hope by that time our salaries will be lifted to the same imaginary plane as the salaries of the coaches. So long as we use the present plan of employing our coaches, then their salaries should be higher, for their positions, not like ours, depend upon the whims of a fickle public. As Grantland Rice once said: "It is hard to understand why such a fine game as football in particular should produce such a group of men who are the most prejudiced, biased, and unfair of all who follow sport. Judgment, reason, and fairness are usually the last things they ever consider. They become the victims of the wildest brand of hallucinations. Where, as a rule, they can see only one narrow track line." The public and the student

body recognize the fact that the coach is paid a higher salary than the average professor, not the head of a department, because he holds a hazardous position, and not because the college or the public thinks more of the physical development of the youth than of the intellectual development or the main purpose of the college. Jealousy alone accounts for the eternal nagging at the coach from the salary viewpoint. In nine cases out of ten our higher institutions of learning have chosen wisely in the man who directs intercollegiate football. Could an institution have any better human asset than Alonzo Stagg, Nestor of men of athletic affairs?

Paragraph 37 states that "making money to support other sports is in no sense a defense of football—appropriate taxes on undergraduates would serve, if such a step were necessary." No phase of college athletics, except the salary of the coach, has received so much criticism as the large gate receipts from football. The gate receipts at certain games are large, at others, very small. The estimated attendance is far in excess of the actual attendance. People fancy that the gate receipts are as large as the fanciful attendance too often reported on the sporting page.

The question that interests those who have studied the receipts and disbursements is not, "What were your gate receipts last season?" but "How did you accomplish so much with your gate receipts?" Football is the one profitable exception to all college sports, and there is ample justification for making the one paying sport pay more. There cannot be, or should not be, any hesitation between choosing between two policies of either reducing the opportunities for general participation in athletic contests or increasing from time to time the price of football tickets. Let it be remembered that a football game is only an incident in the athletic program. The ideal program is to have adequate facilities and adequate funds to provide the athletic equipment so that every student in the university may have the opportunity of receiving physical education.

Only the most favored institutions in our country have the funds with which to carry on a program of athletics for all. Such is not the condition of the institutions in my district, the home of the Southern Conference. There it is hard to make both ends meet. Not one dollar is taken from the general appropriation to maintain the university, not one dollar is taken from the funds given by the alumni, to increase the endowment to maintain intercollegiate athletics. The sole source of revenue is from the gate receipts of that much abused game of intercollegiate football. It cannot be said that a spirit of commercialism is abroad when the policy of making sports pay for sports is followed.

Of course there is a great deal of misinformation about the manner in which gate receipts are expended. Let the money go

into the college treasury and let it be expended in the same manner as other college funds, and there will be no just grounds for criticism. All connected with college athletics would welcome this policy.

It is urged that an extra tax be placed on the students to maintain athletics instead of having gate receipts. Why not put the extra tax on the members of the faculty instead of the students, who seem to be pleased with intercollegiate athletics as now conducted? If this additional tax should be placed on the members of the faculty, there would be such a howl raised that the old plan of gate receipts would come back in a very short time.

It is pure theory to argue that the games should be played without an admission fee. This is only another way of advocating that intercollegiate football should be abolished. Until the colleges provide for the financial support of intercollegiate sports from the general treasury of the college, then the old plan of having gate receipts must continue, making the paying sports pay for the losing sports. Without gate receipts from football, the program for physical training and intercollegiate sports in nearly all of the southern colleges would not be curtailed, but would be practically eliminated.

Section VI of the report presents two proposals for reform. Dr. Fauver's plan limits the period of participation of a college student to one year of intercollegiate football during his college career; the Wesleyan Parley plan limits the number of games to four played on successive week-ends. It is argued that if either plan is adopted the element of publicity will be greatly diminished. Dr. Fauver is of the opinion that "there would be a great increase in the number of men developing those social and moral qualities which many regard as the peculiar product of intercollegiate athletics, and there would be interference with the academic work of a given student but one of four years." Are these statements true?

All agree that the interference with the academic work of a student arises from spring practice, from early preliminary practice, and from the long drill periods during the football season. Would any of these be eliminated for any large number of students before their senior year? I think not. A coach is a good business man and a good judge of the ability of a player. Except under rare conditions, a coach would never use a player until he reached his senior year. A coach realizes that the longer a student plays on the squad, and the longer he remains under his instructions, the greater asset will he be to the team. Seldom would occasion arise for a coach to use a player until he had received the maximum training, and that would be during his senior year. To wait until his senior year to play on the varsity team

would in no way lessen the interest of the type of man who now constitutes the personnel of the college team.

Dr. Fauver's plan would increase the number of students actually participating in intercollegiate contests, but it would not have the desired effect of interfering with the academic work of the student for only one of four years, and it would not furnish the men, as it was thought, for aiding in intramural sports. This plan would not lessen the publicity which is now given those brilliant stars. Let us not get it into our heads that we can outwit the bright, wide-awake, ambitious, sporting writers.

Is it bad for the player to be the center of so much publicity? The close observer knows the great majority of players. They are modest, gentlemanly players. The whole spirit of the game tends towards the development of self-effacement. The weak ones drop out, the strong ones remain. If prominence resulting from hard earnest effort spoils the boy, let us abolish the oratorical contest, the scholarship prizes, all rewards from achievement which result in distinction. There is too great a tendency to overlook the value of physical excellence.

In passing let me add that Dr. Fauver's plan is along the line we have acted during the past fifty years. Long ago a player could take part in contests as long as he was in college. Later he was limited to five years, then to four, and now to three. Perhaps the next step will be to permit students to play only two years.

The Wesleyan Parley plan limits the number of games to four played on successive week-ends. It is argued that this plan will eliminate national and sectional championships, because many teams would remain undefeated instead of few. It is not necessary to have a schedule of only four games in order to eliminate so-called championships. And championships cannot be eliminated in this way; for example, the recent "Big Three" championship was based upon only two games, and various state championships require less than four games. "Championships can be eliminated only by the effectively expressed attitude of the colleges. This attitude can and should be effectively expressed in properly arranged schedules, in public statements, and in many other ways. A four-game schedule might aggravate the malady, or it might kill the patient. It would not cure him."

On the question of championships, Dr. W. D. Hooper, recent president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, said: "My own observation, which has extended over thirty-five years, leads me to believe that the fever of interest is steadily abating; it seems to me that students are taking the games much less seriously, and that a defeat is much less tragic than it was formerly. The chief complaint of this report is one of recent growth, and all sensible people must realize that it is idle to speak of champions in a sport where there is such

an element of chance, and where teams are met but once in a season. The sport writers must earn their salaries, and it seems silly for professors to take them so seriously. It is well enough for undergraduates to riot if their team is denied a championship, but older people may well view the matter with equanimity."

The Wesleyan Parley plan states that the necessity for early practice and for spring practice would be done away with. This may or may not be for the best interest of the students. This plan, unlike the Fauver plan, greatly reduces the number of players taking part in intercollegiate football. Decreasing the number of games to four would have one immediate result in the majority of colleges—cutting down the number of men on the squad and eliminating spring practice period. This policy would be harmful from the standpoint of providing athletic exercise and play for as large a number of students as possible. Coaches would concentrate on a few highly specialized students, as fifteen or eighteen could play a four-game schedule. At the University of Georgia, for example, the impetus for large freshman and varsity squads, and for unusually large spring training classes, comes from the policy of using as many men as possible in nine intercollegiate games. We must use about forty men in our intercollegiate games every year, partly from policy and partly from necessity. With four games on our schedule we could easily get along with eighteen men, while only a small number of promising prospects would report for freshman football classes, and at least twelve per cent of our student body would be discouraged from reporting for football at some season of the year as they do now. One of the just criticisms of football today is that too few men are benefited by participation. The adoption of the Wesleyan Parley plan would not only strengthen this criticism, but actually bring about just cause for it.

There is no doubt that spring practice in many institutions is carried to an excess, just as is the case with early or pre-season practice. Such practices tend to make football a grind and not a sport. However, if they desire to do so, the colleges can eliminate such undesirable practices as early season practice and overemphasized coaching. It seems wise to have spring practice to teach the game not only to varsity candidates but also to many students who wish to know something of the game.

Who can say that there would not be greater total interest in four games than in eight games? "At this point," says Dr. Hooper, of the University of Georgia, "is the inconsistency of this report: if eight games cause too much notoriety, four games will cause half as much. The report uses the sentence: 'The crescendo of interest extending over eight games would be limited to four games.' I am no musician, but this seems to me a most unhappy figure of speech; if the crescendo were limited, it would

become crescendissimo, if there be such a word. In short, it seems to me the panacea recommended would be not merely futile, but would actually increase the evil complained of."

The Wesleyan Parley plan argues that "college teams playing in their own class and vicinity would minimize the commercial aspect of schedule making, and small colleges would not be called upon to sacrifice themselves in order to make money for their institutions, as at present." Those who say that intersectional games are for commercial purposes are, of course, ignorant of the facts. Virginia, Maryland, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Georgia never played Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Princeton, Michigan, Dartmouth for money. On the contrary there is a great educational value in these games. The intersectional games have brought the sections into closer relations. I know of no experience more delightful and more beneficial than the intersectional games the University of Georgia has had with Harvard, Yale, Chicago, and Dartmouth. They have made the students realize their own obligations to their own institutions. It is folly to think these games influence in any way the financial side of schedule making. Again, I do not think football players need the sympathy of anyone because they are called on to sacrifice themselves. They enjoy the contests, the struggles, and are eager for real and frequent contests.

The Wesleyan Parley plan further advocates that "coaches be not allowed to sit on the players' bench during the game, but that captains alone direct their teams." Mr. Dan McGugin, of Vanderbilt University, Nestor of college coaches in the South and one of the best known men in the profession, says: "Coaches would not mind leaving the bench during the game, if the rule applied to all. If the coach is fit to teach all other days, he should be near the players' bench during the game. My judgment is that these criticisms in the main arise out of ignorance, prejudice, and jealousy. So many men have scholarship possessions to the extent that the fount of inspiration has dried up. They do not live on year after year in the minds and hearts of their students. If they would give to their students the same earnestness and the very best qualities of mind and heart in the same measure that these are poured out by most of the coaches, there would be fewer vacant seats when lectures are given on the construction of the flicker's nest or on the chemistry of the wampus."

Coach H. J. Stegeman, a member of the National Football Rules Committee and a former student of Coach Stagg, has this to say: "The value to the playing technique of a team or to the tactics used by a team of the presence of the coach on the players' bench has always been greatly overemphasized. The almost universal application of standard coaching ethics has practically eliminated objectionable methods resulting from his presence—a fact recognized by the National Football Rules Committee. I find that

the closer contact a good coach has with his men, the more closely do the men follow his principles of fair play and the more concretely are the recognized benefits of the game assimilated by the players. If the lessons of discipline, of subordination of the individual for a larger group, of control over certain doubtful instincts, of inspiration for extreme effort, are as worth while as we have been led to believe them to be, then the opportunities for applying these lessons should not be lessened. The removal of the coach during the game, the critical period of the season, would certainly lessen these opportunities."

Now every person present and every college man will readily admit that there are evils connected with intercollegiate athletics that should be corrected at once and can be corrected. I am of the opinion that the evils enumerated in the report of Dean Wilkins are not the evils that need our attention at this time. In fact I am certain that the evils pointed out in his report are in large measure not chargeable to intercollegiate football or intercollegiate athletics. It is within the power of individual colleges and associations of colleges to correct abuses in intercollegiate athletics. In December the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States committed itself to this principle: "We believe, therefore, that the commissions regulating the standing of schools and colleges ought with increasing care to ascertain the practice of all our institutions, and to make lax regulation of these matters the basis of rejection or ejection as is provided in our constitution and by-laws."

In conclusion, if the function of a modern university is to meet the demands of the age it serves, then we must do all we can to promote physical training and competitive sports. Athletic sports are too valuable an asset to be overlooked. "It is not surprising," says President Hopkins, of Dartmouth, "in a country where we strive to make men temperate by legislation, industrious by court decrees, and happy by political oratory, that we should assume our ability to make scholars by denying them the opportunity for indulging in any other interest. But, arguing from analogy, we lack certainty that this would be the inevitable outcome."

Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Kentucky, says: "It might be well to question, however, whether football is not the manifestation rather than the cause of the much criticised spirit of the times. Football today is the outlet of the pent up energy of youth which was manifested a decade or two ago on the college campus in the riots, rushes, class 'scraps,' and vandalism which are now practically things of the past. It represents more than any other college sport the American spirit as manifested in the desire to win, the love of the spectacular, and the instinct of 'howling with the pack.' To cripple football

or to attempt to reform it will not in anyway change these tendencies on the part of American youth."

Long ago Pindar, that brilliant Greek poet, in discussing athletics made the statement that two moral elements enter into games. Some of us have not yet recognized the moral elements in athletics, but those moral elements are there. Pindar calls them by the homely names of toil and expense. They are moral elements because they involve self-sacrifice, submission to authority, and devotion to the public weal. "So run that we may obtain" is not merely an illustration, it is a lesson. Whether it be fleetness of foot or swiftness of horse, it demands the renunciation of self-will. There is no force in college that can be used for a higher and a nobler purpose than intercollegiate football and intercollegiate sports in general.

VI. REPORT OF PROGRESS IN A STUDY OF SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

HOWARD J. SAVAGE, STAFF MEMBER OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

In January, 1926, the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching authorized, at your request, a study of school, college, and university athletics in the United States and Canada. The interest of the Foundation in what to some may appear a non-academic problem is prompted by a desire to be of further service to education in the broadest sense of the term.

Realizing from the beginning that the inquiry, to have value, must enlist the friendliest coöperation of as many qualified men and women as possible, we first asked about one hundred and twenty-five selected persons concerned with sport or with education to suggest what seemed to them most to require study. Their replies, to the number of nearly one hundred, yielded more than one hundred and fifty topics of inquiry, both broad and restricted, and a great many suggestions as to method.

On assembling and digesting this material we formulated a series of provisional principles, which may be stated as follows:

(1) In this inquiry facts are of more importance than opinions, except perhaps when opinion itself becomes fact. Our best efforts therefore must be bent first to accumulate the facts and then to test opinion by them.

(2) Any descriptions of conditions or recommendations that result from the inquiry must be grounded in fact, must be as

unprejudiced as it is possible to make them, and must take into consideration both the past and the present as well as the future.

(3) No opinion concerning any phase of the inquiry, however important or unimportant it may seem at the moment, can be safely formed until all the material has been collected and studied.

(4) The special staff for the inquiry must be kept at all times in intimate relation to the work for the sake of maintaining a balanced and uniform view. As much of the data as possible must be collected by personal visits to institutions by members of the special staff, and as little as possible by questionnaire.

(5) Advice, assistance, and coöperation must be sought from every person suggested as qualified to give them.

Thus far experience has confirmed us in these five preliminary judgments.

It early became apparent that certain material already in the hands of the Foundation has bearing upon the present inquiry. In 1923 there had been collected from some twenty colleges and universities data concerning athletics, which had been carefully studied for another purpose. Although the results of this inquiry were published in the twentieth annual report of the Foundation, it is felt that the data have value in both past and present relationships. Perhaps even more important were the experience gained and information collected through personal visits in England and Scotland during some months of 1925, soon to appear as bulletin eighteen of the Foundation, entitled, "Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities." Although this was undertaken before the present study was conceived it now seems likely to form, without prejudice, a useful prelude to the American inquiry.

With these principles and materials in hand the study divided itself into five general phases.

(1) Field Work. The visiting of a comparatively large number of institutions—perhaps a hundred—by the members of the special staff. The bulk of this work falls upon Mr. Harold W. Bentley, Brigham Young University, 1923. We have also the assistance of Mr. J. S. Noffsinger, formerly of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Mr. John T. McGovern, Cornell (Law), 1900.

The purpose of the field work is to secure from representative institutions, large and small, data comparable, if possible, concerning all phases of athletic activity and some other extracurricular interests as well, and to frame a conception both general and specific of athletics in their relation to all phases of college and university education. Although the special staff have asked many searching questions at nearly half a hundred institutions, the instances in which they have met with evasion or refusal of information can be numbered thus far upon the fingers of one hand.

Moreover, none of the few cases in which information was not forthcoming has been serious, because the data have been procured from other more willing sources. Up to December 10, 1926, personal conferences, ranging in length from five minutes to five hours, had been held with 376 different persons. In many instances one person has been interviewed as many as three times.

(2) Office Conferences. Not only the special staff but also the officers and permanent staff members of the Foundation have talked with a number of persons at the Foundation's office. These results are of the first value to the inquiry.

(3) Correspondence. The volume of correspondence has been and continues to be comparatively large. Some of our most illuminating materials have come from this source.

(4) Research in Printed and Written Materials. The first phase of research, according to the general acceptance of the term, emerged early in the inquiry when it became evident that the literature of college athletics would have to be treated and a bibliography put together. This work is entrusted to Professor W. Carson Ryan, Jr., of Swarthmore College. A second phase of research, which like the third is taken care of in the offices of the Foundation by the special staff, concerns the excerpting and classification of materials collected in previous studies, like those of the Presidents' Committee of Fifty on College Hygiene and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The third phase implies scrutiny of many newspapers and periodicals which treat of current and often evanescent aspects and comment concerning sport. All of these three phases of research are obviously important to the study. Machinery has been devised for digesting and filing all notes, whether taken in research or in field work, in order to insure a minimum of delay in preparation for final writing.

(5) Special Inquiries. The Foundation has been happy to enlist the coöperation of certain qualified agencies in studying a number of special fields germane to the inquiry. Among these may be mentioned the following:

(a) The Longevity of Athletes. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, through Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician, a group of college teachers headed by Professor Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York, and the Foundation, are coöperating in a study of the life expectation of college athletes, 1865-1905. From perhaps as many as ten thousand individual cases showing the vital statistics and college participation in sport gathered from a number of sources, and from comparison of the resulting data with the American experience table, information on superselected lives, and other material, it is hoped that satisfactory generalizations can be made concerning sport as a whole and specific branches as well.

(b) Athletics and Academic Standing. The Personnel Research Federation, Dr. W. V. Bingham, Director, is engaged upon a statistical study of the relation of athletics to academic standing at a single large university, and a relation of this to similar studies that have been communicated to us by some forty institutions. Once the technique is worked out it is hoped that the coöperation of other colleges and universities may be enlisted.

(c) Inherited Characteristics of Athletes. The Eugenics Record Office, associated with the Laboratory of Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institution of Washington at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Director, is engaged upon an inquiry into various personal characteristics of athletes.

Four other special fields in which materials are now being collected are (1) alumni and (2) undergraduate views on college athletics, (3) training regimen and other related matters, and (4) publicity. Undoubtedly other special fields will demand consideration, as many already have. Of these one is a survey of institutions engaged in the training of directors of athletics, although much material on this topic is received in the course of regular field work and is being carefully studied. A formal survey of this nature would necessitate the coöperation of a group of specialists during a considerable period. Furthermore, it is fairly certain that the matter in all its detail does not belong to the present inquiry and is too large and important for a subordinate place. This provisional view has been the subject of consultation with a number of friendly advisers. So, too, have numerous other problems concerned with limiting the field of study, as well as with including all essentials in it.

As for the results of the inquiry, we anticipate that they will be published in one bulletin of the Foundation, with perhaps a supplementary publication, or another bulletin, to deal with the literature of the subject. In the first bulletin we expect to discuss among others the following topics, although not in this order:

- Administration, including organization and control, actual and theoretical,
- Schedules,
- Finance, including the use of budgets and reports,
- The relation of faculties, alumni, and undergraduates to sport,
- The athletic relations of schools to universities and colleges,
- Eligibility,
- The work of conferences,
- Intercollegiate rivalry,
- Intramural or mass athletics,

Emphasis on athletics and other extra-curricular activities,
 Athletics and academic standing,
 Training regimen,
 Inherited characteristics of athletes,
 The literature of athletics,
 Athletics and education in general.

One of the pleasantest features of the study has been the ready and friendly offers of help from all sorts and conditions of men and women. College presidents, deans, and other executives, directors of athletics, graduate managers, members of faculties, writers on sports, alumni, college and university trustees, and undergraduates have been generous of time and trouble that they have taken to assist us in the work. The coöperation, formal or informal, of a number of bodies besides the National Collegiate Athletic Association and others already mentioned is assured: the Western Conference, the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics, the Association of New England College Presidents for Conference on Athletics, the Athletic Psychology Laboratory of the University of Illinois, the Southern Association, the Association of Football Coaches, the University of the State of New York, the Athletic Research Society, the Pacific Coast Conference, and a number of influential and equally important bodies. It has been a source of great gratification to all concerned with the active work of the study to receive the cordial encouragement not only of college and university groups, but also of representative sporting organizations and individual sportsmen through the whole of English-speaking North America.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1926.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

DR.

1925	To balance forward	\$4711.86
Dec. 26	University of Florida	25.00
	Northwestern University	25.00
27	Millsaps College	25.00
30	Southern Methodist University	25.00
	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25.00
	Howard University	25.00
	Ohio University	25.00
1926		
Jan. 31	Coe College	25.00
	University of Pittsburgh	25.00
Feb. 1	University of Wisconsin	25.00
	University of Kansas	25.00
	College of the City of New York	25.00
	Virginia Military Institute	25.00
	Connecticut Agricultural College	25.00
	Oregon Agricultural College	25.00
	West Virginia University	25.00
	American Sports Publishing Co., football	1815.28
	American Sports Publishing Co., track	53.58
Mar. 13	Duke University	25.00
8	Michigan Agricultural College	25.00
	West Virginia Wesleyan College	50.00
26	Williams College	25.00
	Boston College	25.00
	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	25.00
27	Bowdoin College	25.00
	Brown University	25.00
	Mount Union College	25.00
	Yale University	25.00
	Pennsylvania State College	25.00
	Dartmouth College	25.00
29	Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
	Stevens Institute	25.00
	Hamilton College	25.00
	University of Notre Dame	25.00
	University of Rochester	25.00
30	Lafayette College	25.00
	University of Delaware	25.00
	Creighton University	25.00
Apr. 1	Wesleyan University	25.00
5	University of Vermont	25.00
6	Baylor University	25.00
	Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00

	University of the South	25.00
	U. S. Military Academy	25.00
	Vanderbilt University	25.00
8	Trinity College	25.00
	University of Pennsylvania	25.00
	Tulane University	50.00
9	Knox College	25.00
	Wittenberg College	25.00
	Oberlin College	25.00
10	St. Stephen's College	25.00
12	Tufts College	25.00
	Stanford University	25.00
	Lawrence College	25.00
13	American Sports Publishing Co., soccer	34.00
	American Sports Publishing Co., swimming	48.68
15	Butler University	25.00
	John B. Stetson University	25.00
	Washington and Jefferson College	25.00
16	Colgate University	25.00
17	Swarthmore College	25.00
	Alfred University	25.00
	University School	10.00
19	Harvard University	25.00
	Iowa State College	50.00
21	University of Maine	25.00
22	Catholic University	25.00
28	Denison University	25.00
	Mississippi A. & M. College	50.00
May 17	Brown University	25.00
21	Syracuse University	25.00
27	Georgetown College	25.00
28	Pennsylvania Military College	25.00
	Georgia School of Technology	25.00
June 7	State College of Washington	25.00
16	Niagara University	25.00
Sept. 7	Interest, N. C. A. A. Track Meet Acct.	22.22
Oct. 4	University of Maryland	25.00
27	Cornell University	25.00
28	Mass. Agricultural College	25.00
	Amherst College	25.00
	Mass. Institute of Technology	25.00
29	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	Mercersburg Academy	10.00
	West Texas State Teachers College	50.00
30	Andover Academy	10.00
	Miami University	25.00
Nov. 1	Kansas State Agricultural College	25.00
	A. & M. College of Texas	25.00
	University of North Carolina	25.00
	Rice Institute	25.00
	University of Akron	25.00
	R. Morgan, basket ball rules	750.00
	Worcester Academy	10.00
2	Lehigh University	25.00
3	University of Texas	25.00
	University of Washington	25.00
4	University of Chicago	25.00
	Northwestern University	25.00

	Ohio State University	25.00
	Columbia University	25.00
	Lawrenceville School	25.00
8	International Y. M. C. A. College	10.00
	Carleton College	25.00
	Middlebury College	25.00
	University of Tennessee	25.00
	Drake University	25.00
	University of Maine	25.00
	University of Michigan	25.00
	University of Florida	25.00
	University of Cincinnati	25.00
10	Carnegie Institute of Technology	25.00
	University of Illinois	25.00
	Haverford College	25.00
11	College of Wooster	25.00
12	Geneva College	25.00
	Purdue University	25.00
	Allegheny College	25.00
13	Union College	25.00
15	Indiana University	25.00
	Rutgers College	25.00
17	U. S. Naval Academy	25.00
	West Virginia Wesleyan	25.00
18	Case School	25.00
	University of Notre Dame	25.00
20	Princeton University	25.00
	University of Virginia	25.00
	Boston University	25.00
	DePauw University	50.00
22	Bates College	25.00
23	Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
24	New York University	25.00
26	University of Pittsburgh	25.00
	University of Colorado	25.00
	State University of Iowa	25.00
Dec. 2	Ohio University	25.00
	Johns Hopkins University	25.00
4	Center College	25.00
	University of Nebraska	25.00
6	Northwest Intercollegiate Conference	25.00
	Grinnell College	25.00
16	Temple University	25.00
	University of Kansas	25.00
17	Syracuse University	25.00
	A. A. Stagg, N. C. A. A. Meet	25.00
21	University of Missouri	242.78
23	University of Georgia	25.00
	Interest, Savings Bank	50.00
	Interest, Liberty Loan	37.50
26	College of the City of New York	21.25
	Southern Methodist University	25.00

\$11,412.15

Cr.

1925			
Dec.	30	F. G. Folsom, expenses, annual convention	\$125.00
		Hotel Astor, expenses, annual convention	118.00
		R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee	122.02
1926			
Jan.	8	H. R. Reiter, wrestling rules committee	17.45
	11	Whitehead and Hoag Co., expenses, annual convention	32.60
	12	Hotel Astor, wrestling rules committee	5.00
Feb.	1	H. F. Schulte, track rules committee	180.48
		Convention Reporting Co., expenses, annual convention	58.15
		Pelton and King, printing	51.75
	8	The Ace Press, multigraphing president's address	27.17
		Palmer E. Pierce, president's expenses	9.90
		George Shiras, Presidents' Committee on Outdoor Recreation	100.00
		Contribution to N. A. A. F.	500.00
		Wesleyan Store, postage	15.00
	19	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee expenses	9.50
Mar.	8	American Sports Publishing Co., publication committee	106.52
		Wesleyan Store, addressing stencils	7.83
	17	Pelton and King, printing	71.25
	18	E. L. Hildreth and Co., printing and postage	704.54
	30	American Olympic Association, dues	30.00
Apr.	5	D. X. Bible, football rules committee	212.00
	8	E. L. Hildreth and Co., printing	18.00
	15	F. W. Luehring, swimming rules committee	125.09
		F. J. Sullivan, swimming rules committee	26.32
	20	J. A. Babbitt, central board	500.00
	22	E. T. Kennedy, swimming rules committee	34.90
		C. E. Daubert, swimming rules committee	115.68
	23	W. T. Manning, contribution	500.00
May	3	Wesleyan Store, addressing stencils70
		Wesleyan Store, postage	15.00
	10	E. L. Bigelow, ice hockey rules committee	29.77
	14	E. L. Mercer, executive committee	9.50
	17	W. E. Meanwell, basket ball rules committee	148.06
		R. Morgan, basket ball rules committee	10.48
		O. Tower, basket ball rules committee	33.76
		W. S. Chandler, basket ball rules committee	164.28
		L. W. St. John, basket ball rules committee	91.86
	18	F. W. Luehring, ice hockey rules committee	170.33
June	4	Pelton and King, printing	22.25
	11	F. J. Sullivan, swimming rules committee	149.60
July	1	F. W. Nicolson, secretary's allowance	500.00
Aug.	26	R. J. Trimble, ice hockey rules committee	24.24
		A. I. Prettyman, ice hockey rules committee	40.15
Sept.	7	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	14.00
		Wesleyan Store, postage	8.50
		Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes	2.50
	14	W. H. Cowell, N. C. A. A. track meet	177.25
Oct.	4	American Olympic Association, dues	30.00
	13	Florence McCann, special committee of five	4.32
	20	Wesleyan Store, postage	20.00
Nov.	1	Pelton and King, printing	32.50

	2	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes	1.00
Dec.	10	Florence McCann, special committee of five	7.51
	4	J. P. Richardson, special committee of five	80.00
	11	Florence McCann, special committee of five	6.12
	14	D. B. Reed, special committee of five	117.30
		Wesleyan Store, postage	18.00
	21	D. Stewart, soccer rules committee	5.50
	23	American Sports Publishing Co., ice hockey rules	82.97
	26	Amount to balance	5570.55
			\$11,412.15

APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended December 30, 1924.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of (1) institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws; (2) groups of colleges and universities that are organized for the purpose of conducting mutual competition in sports.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE V.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI.

REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Active members shall be entitled to one vote, and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, at least one of whom shall be of the academic department.

Each allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, one of whom may be an undergraduate.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate, without voting power.

SEC. 2. A delegate shall be duly certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officer of his institution or organization.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VI.

AMATEURISM.

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper faculty authority.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of this Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. A vice president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

- (1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;
- (2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;
- (3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;
- (4) District competitions, if any;
- (5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

- (a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the faculty.
- (b) Five members at large—to be selected by the Council.
- (c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of five shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose the following committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling; (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse; (13)

Publication; (14) Preservation of Collegiate Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and, on approval by the Executive Committee, shall be published. These committees shall where possible coöperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars, but no dues shall be required of the second group of associate members, as defined in Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution, provided a majority of the members are also members of this Association.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) The appointment of a committee on nominations;
- (3) The reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The consti-

tuted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

The secretary of the Association will furnish on request a set of eligibility rules that are recommended to colleges wishing to adopt such rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.